

1/12° Pacific HYCOM Results

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Report Documentation Page

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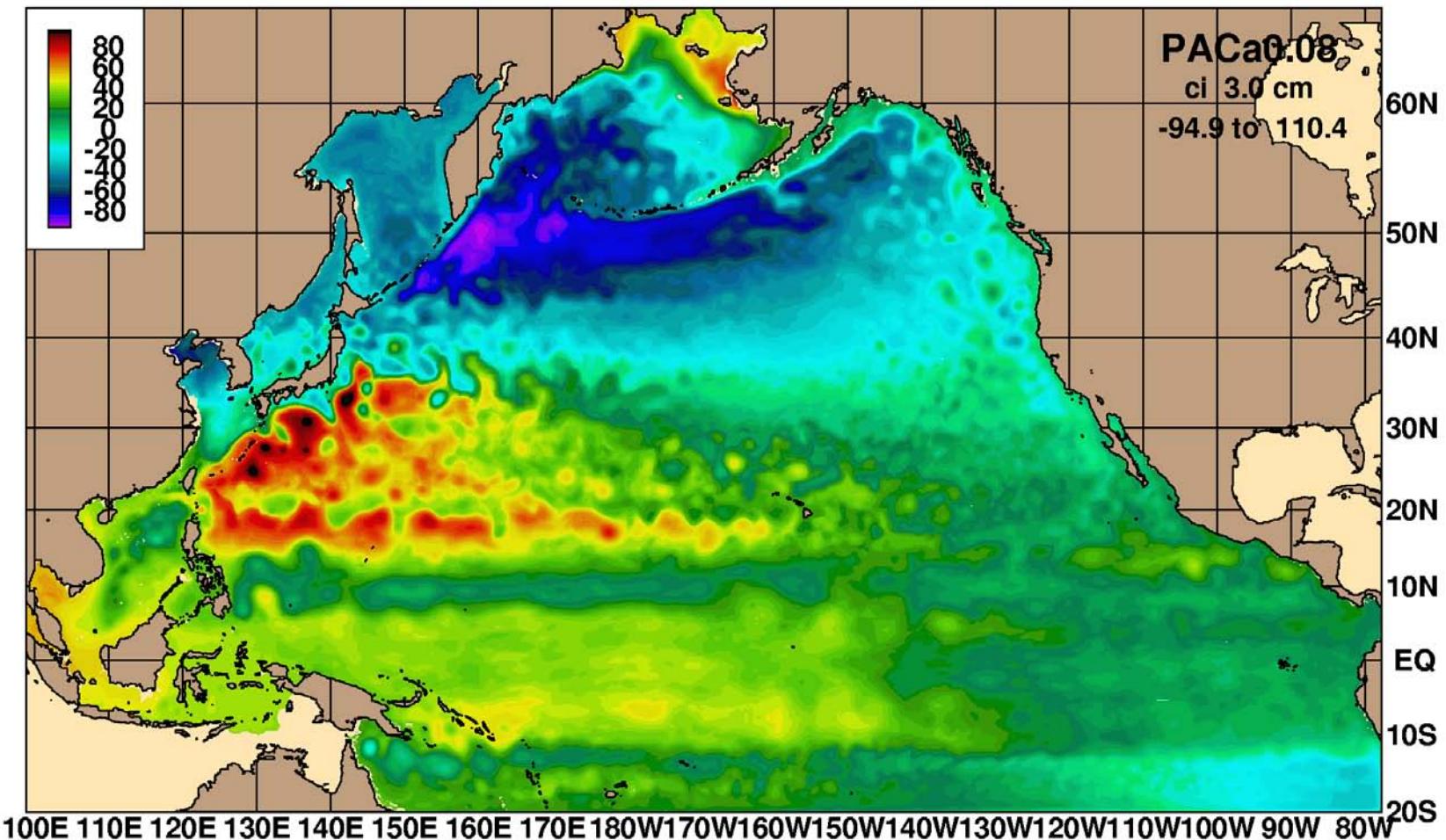
Pacific HYCOM Model Configuration

- Horizontal grid: 1/12° equatorial resolution (2294 x 1362 grid points, 6.5 km spacing on average)
- 20°S to 65.8°N
- 20 vertical coordinates
- Bathymetry: Quality controlled ETOP05
- Surface forcing: (wind stress, wind speed, heat flux [using bulk formula], E-P + relaxation to climatological SSS)
- River runoff
- Buffer zone: ~3° band along southern and eastern boundary with relaxation to monthly climatological T and S
- Closed boundaries along 20°S, in the Indonesian throughflow region and in the Bering Strait

1/12° Pacific HYCOM Modeling Progress

- Four 1/12° simulations
 - high frequency Hellerman and Rosenstein (1983, JPO) (HR) climatological forced simulation (9.5 years)
 - high frequency European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) climatological forced simulation (8.5 years)
 - high frequency ECMWF climatological forced simulation with modification to winds over Hawaii (4 years)
 - FNMOC NOGAPS/HR interannual simulation January 2001 – May 2002, a period that spanned the life cycle of Hurricane Juliette

1/12° Pacific HYCOM Basin-scale Circulation SSH Snapshot – 1 January

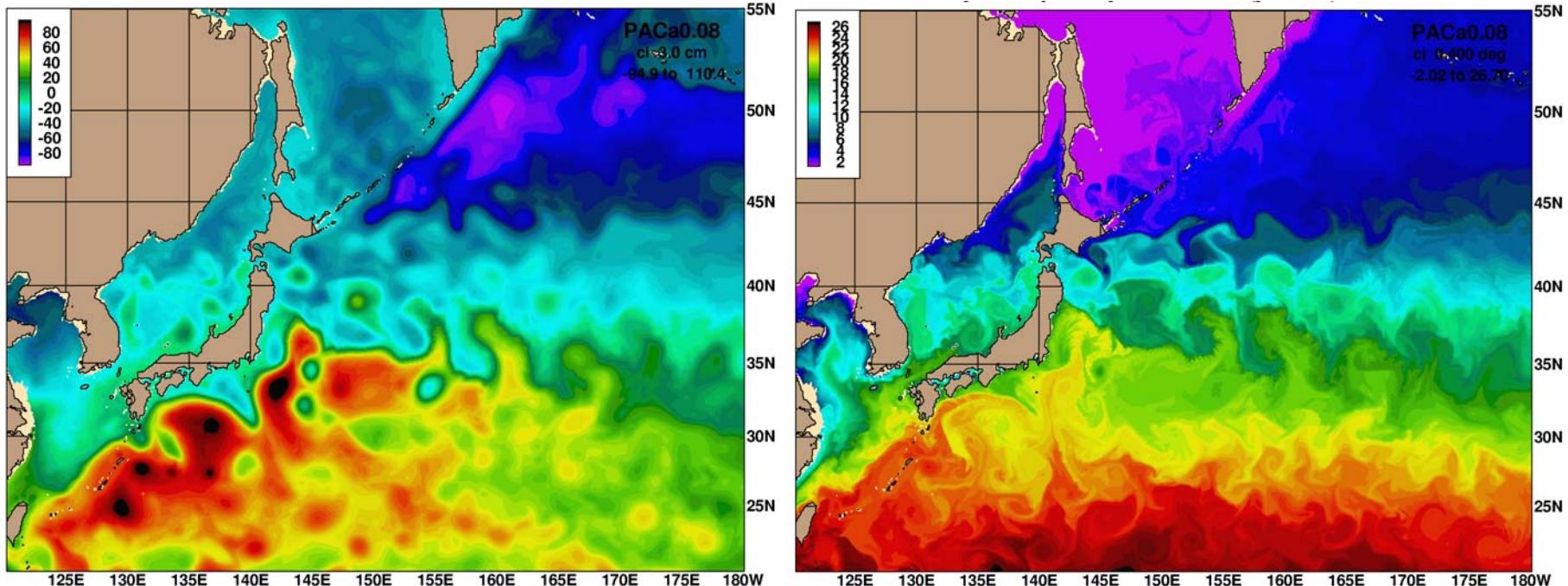


Forced with high frequency climatological **ECMWF** winds and thermal forcing

1/12° Pacific HYCOM

Zoom on the Kuroshio

SSH and SST Snapshot – 1 January

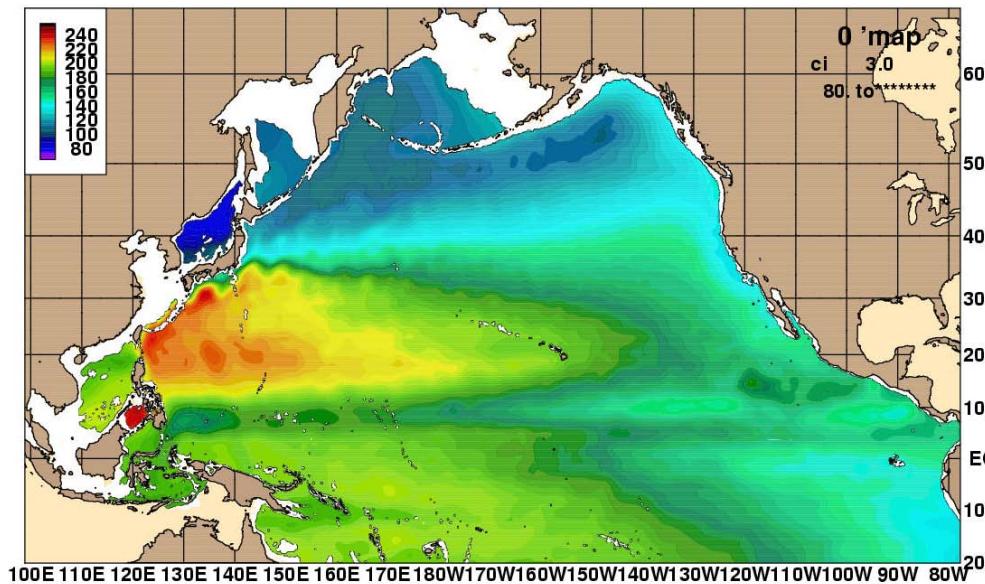


Forced with high frequency climatological **ECMWF** winds and thermal forcing

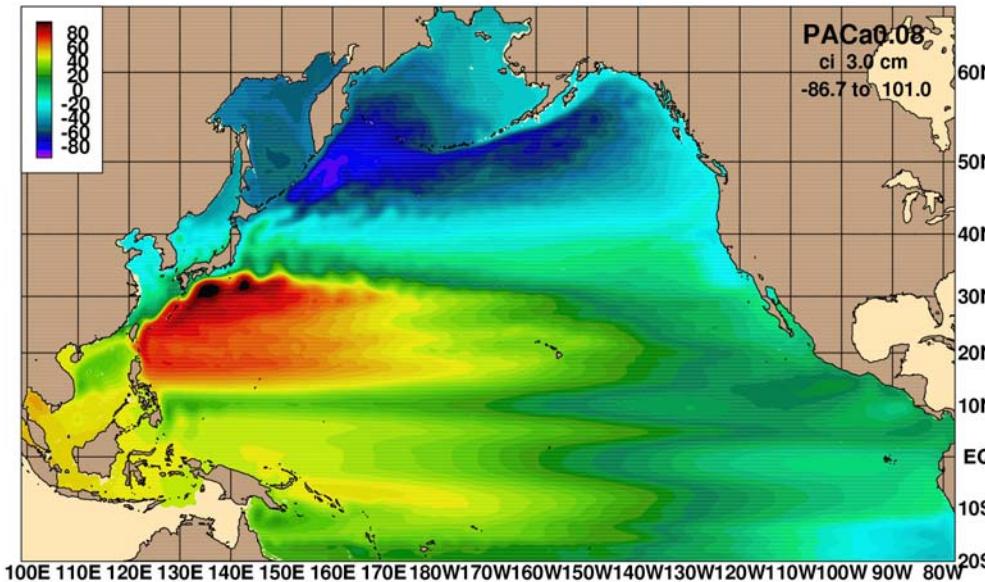
Comparison of the Basin-scale Circulation

MODAS climatology vs. 1/12° Pacific HYCOM

Mean dynamic
height (dyn cm)
wrt 1000 db



6-yr mean
SSH (cm)

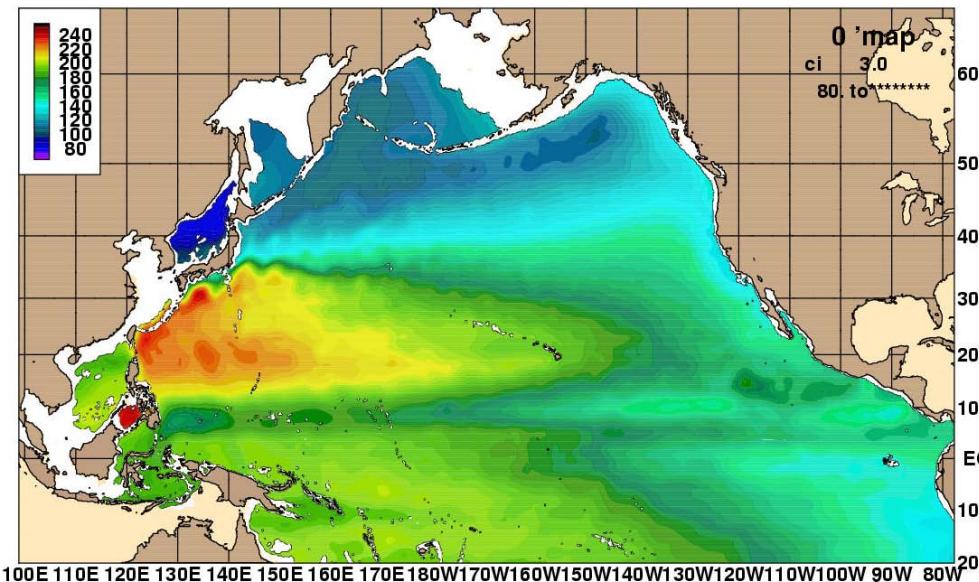


Forced with high frequency climatological **HR** winds and **ECMWF** thermal forcing

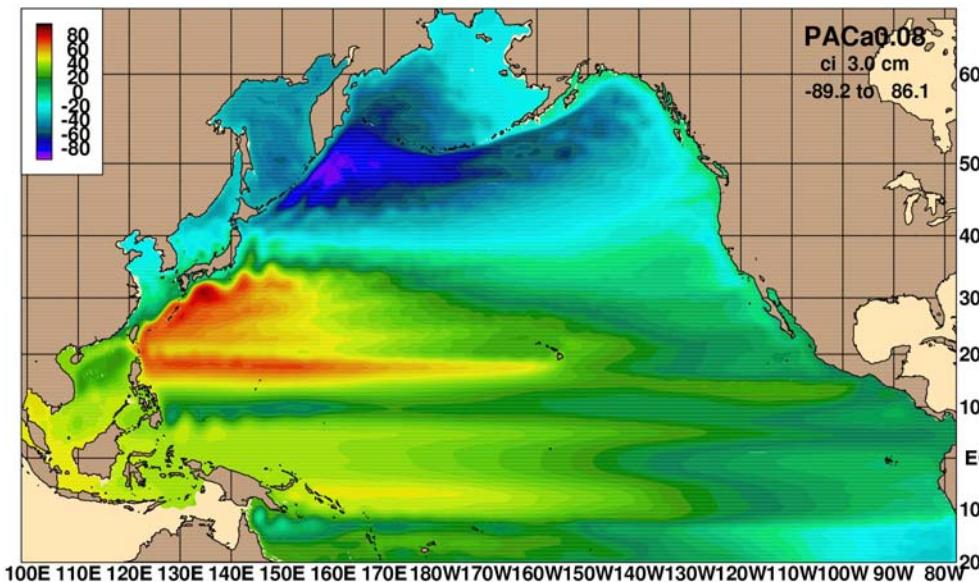
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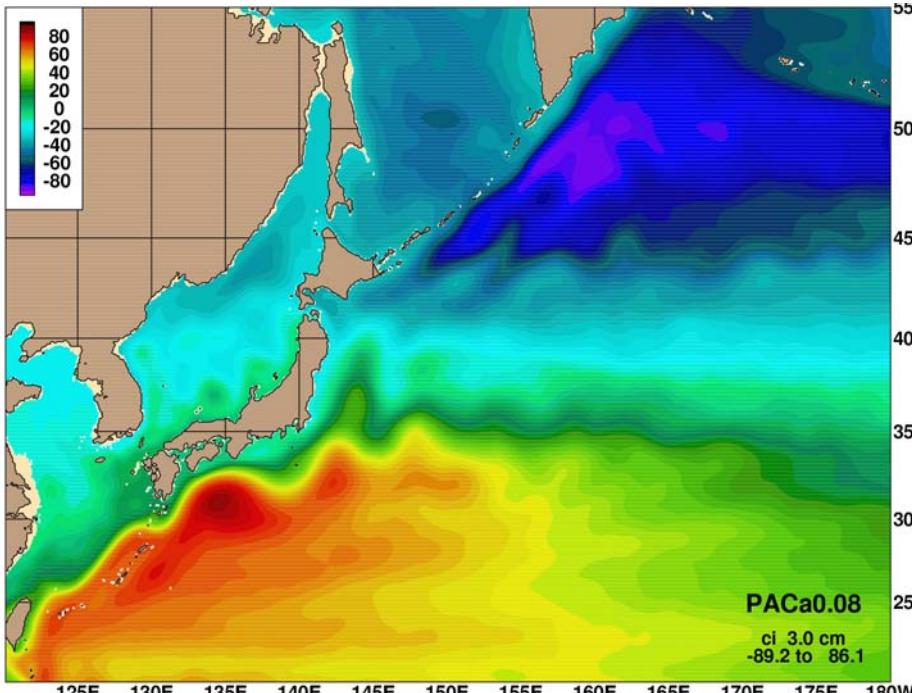


6-yr mean
SSH (cm)

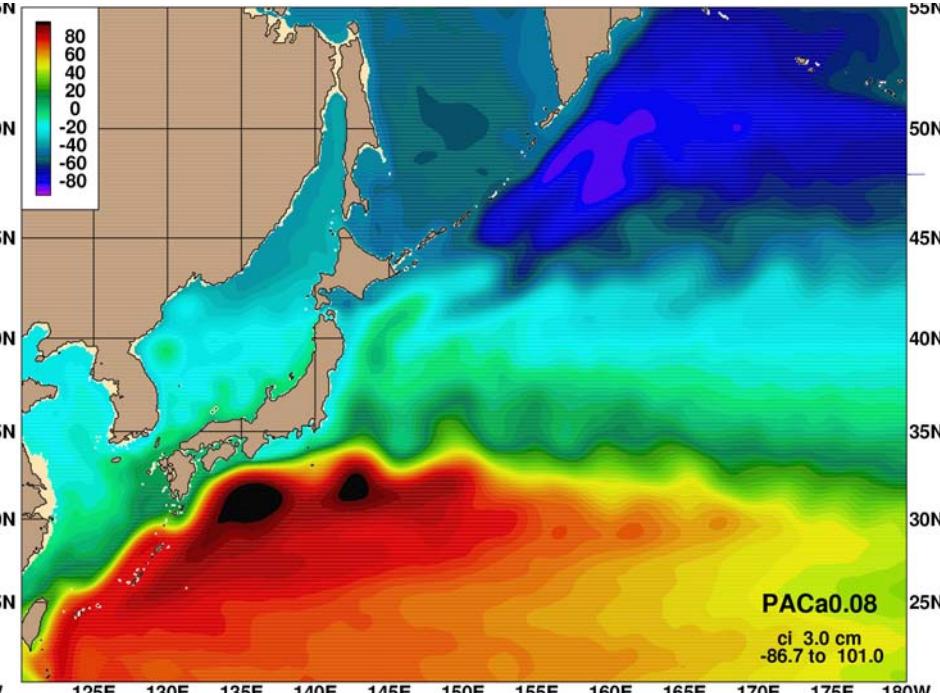


Forced with high frequency climatological **ECMWF** winds and thermal forcing

1/12° Pacific HYCOM 6 Year Mean SSH – Kuroshio sub region

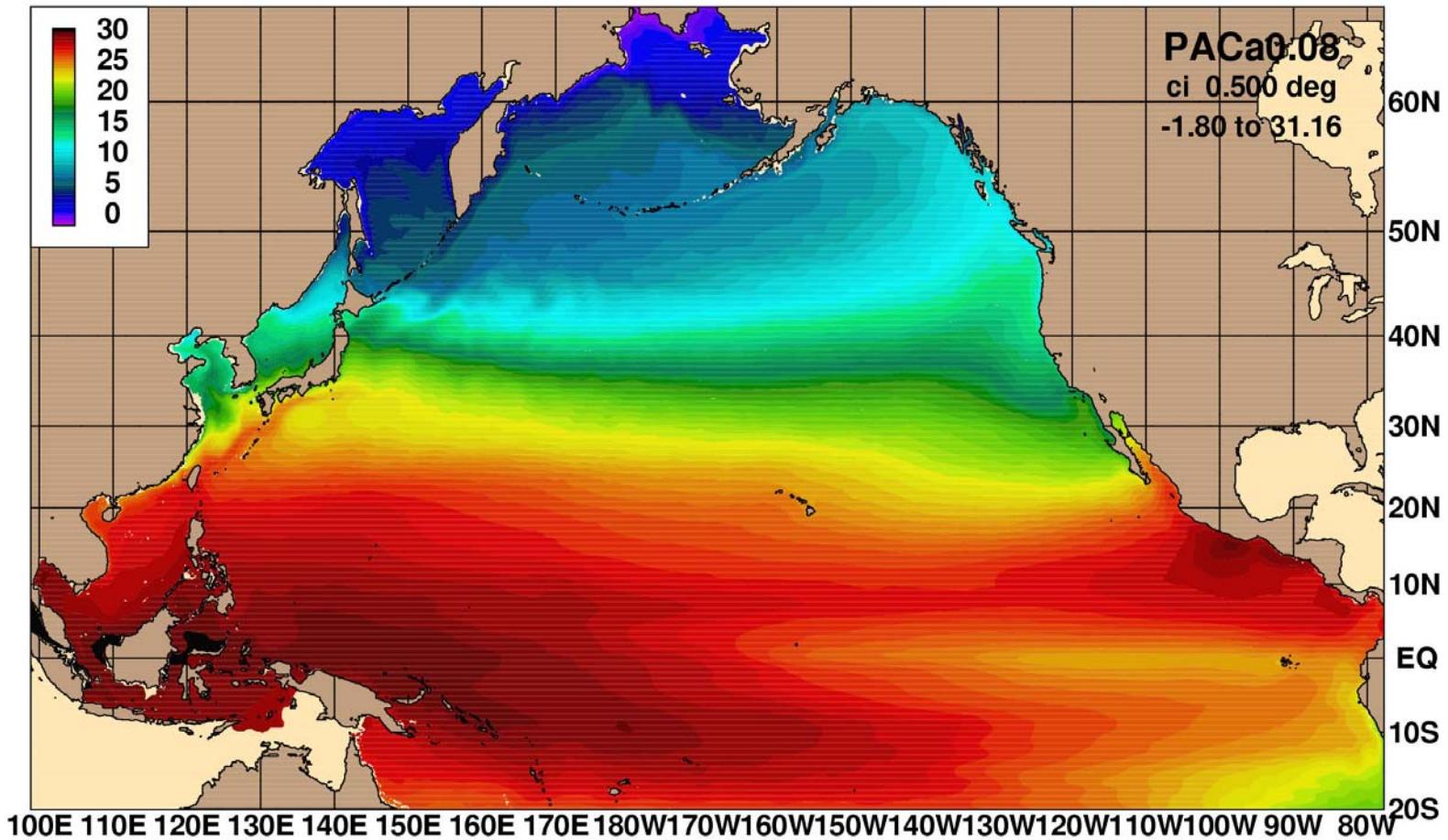


ECMWF forcing



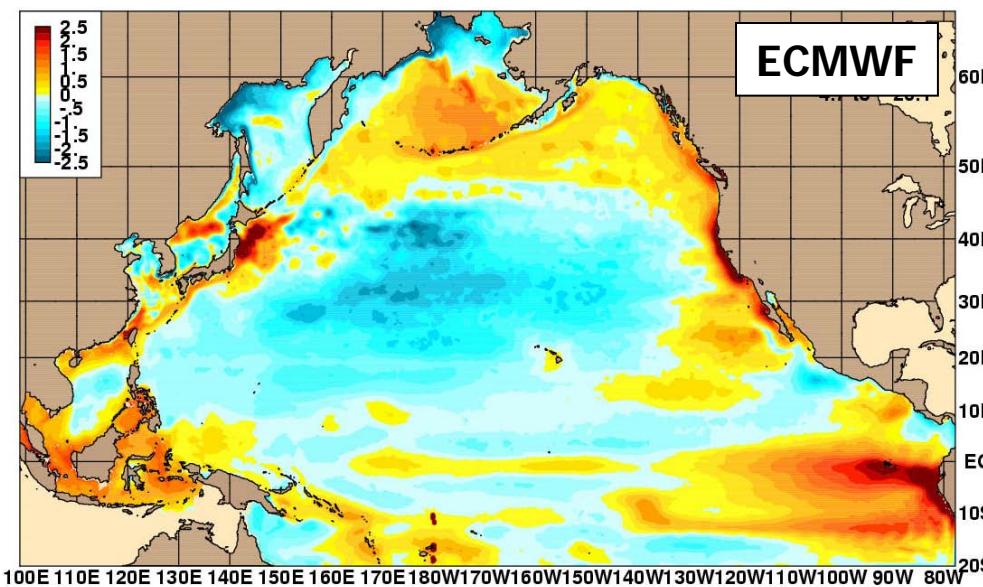
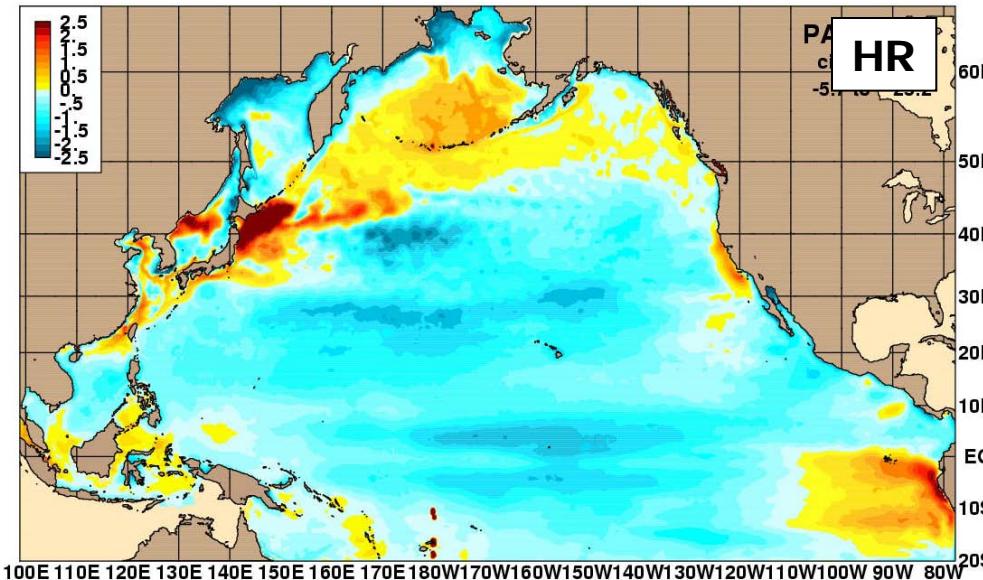
HR forcing

1/12° Pacific HYCOM Basin-scale SST 6 year mean

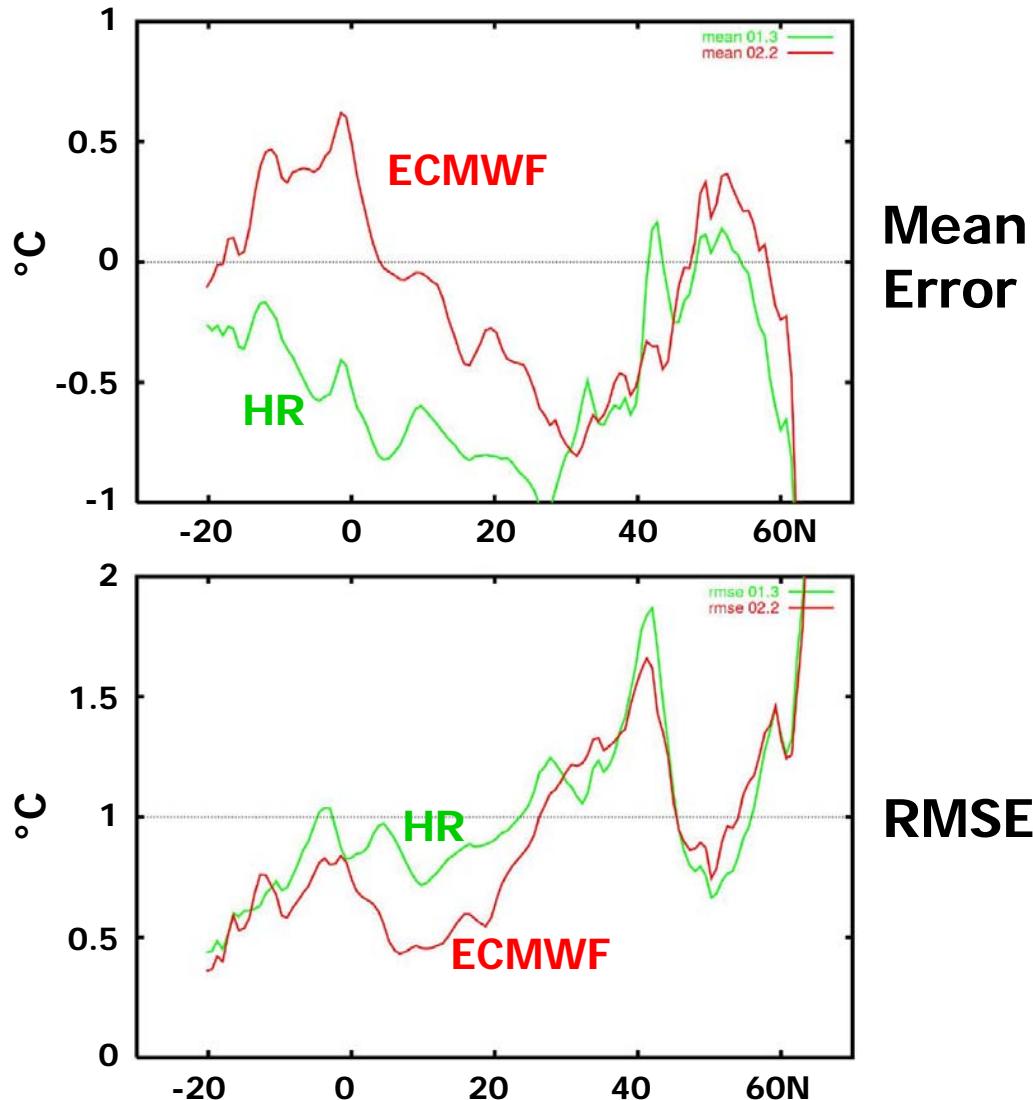


Forced with high frequency climatological **HR** winds and **ECMWF** thermal forcing

Comparison of the Basin-scale SST Pathfinder vs. 1/12° Pacific HYCOM SST Mean Error



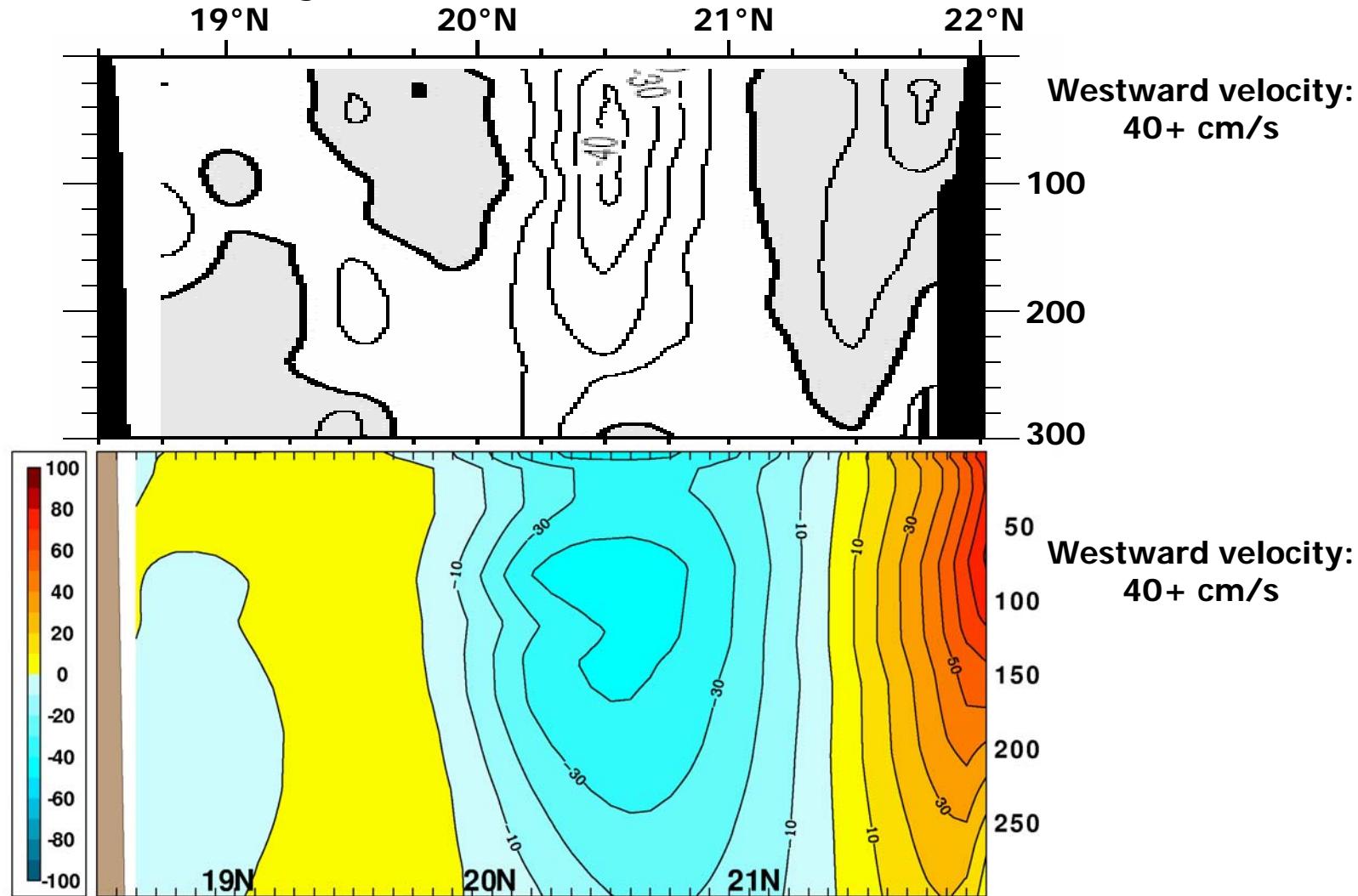
Comparison of the Zonal Average SST Pathfinder vs. 1/12° Pacific HYCOM



Velocity Cross-section Across Luzon Strait

Sb-ADCP data (top) vs. 1/12° Pacific HYCOM (bottom) in the upper 300 m

Section along 120.75°E between Taiwan and Luzon



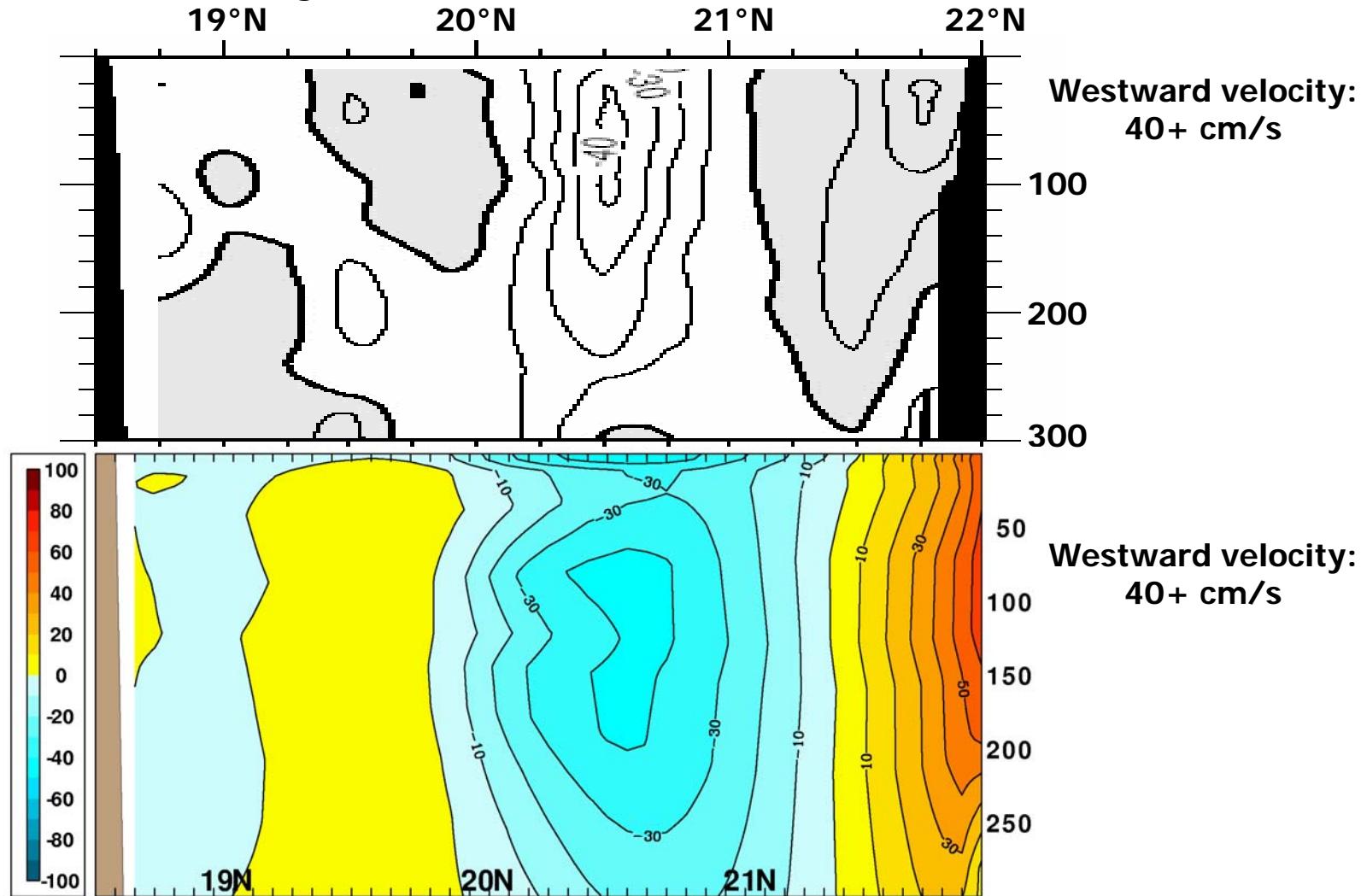
Sb-ADCP data from Liang et al. (DSR Pt. II, in press)

6 year mean from HYCOM forced with high-frequency ECMWF winds and thermal forcing
No ocean data assimilation in HYCOM

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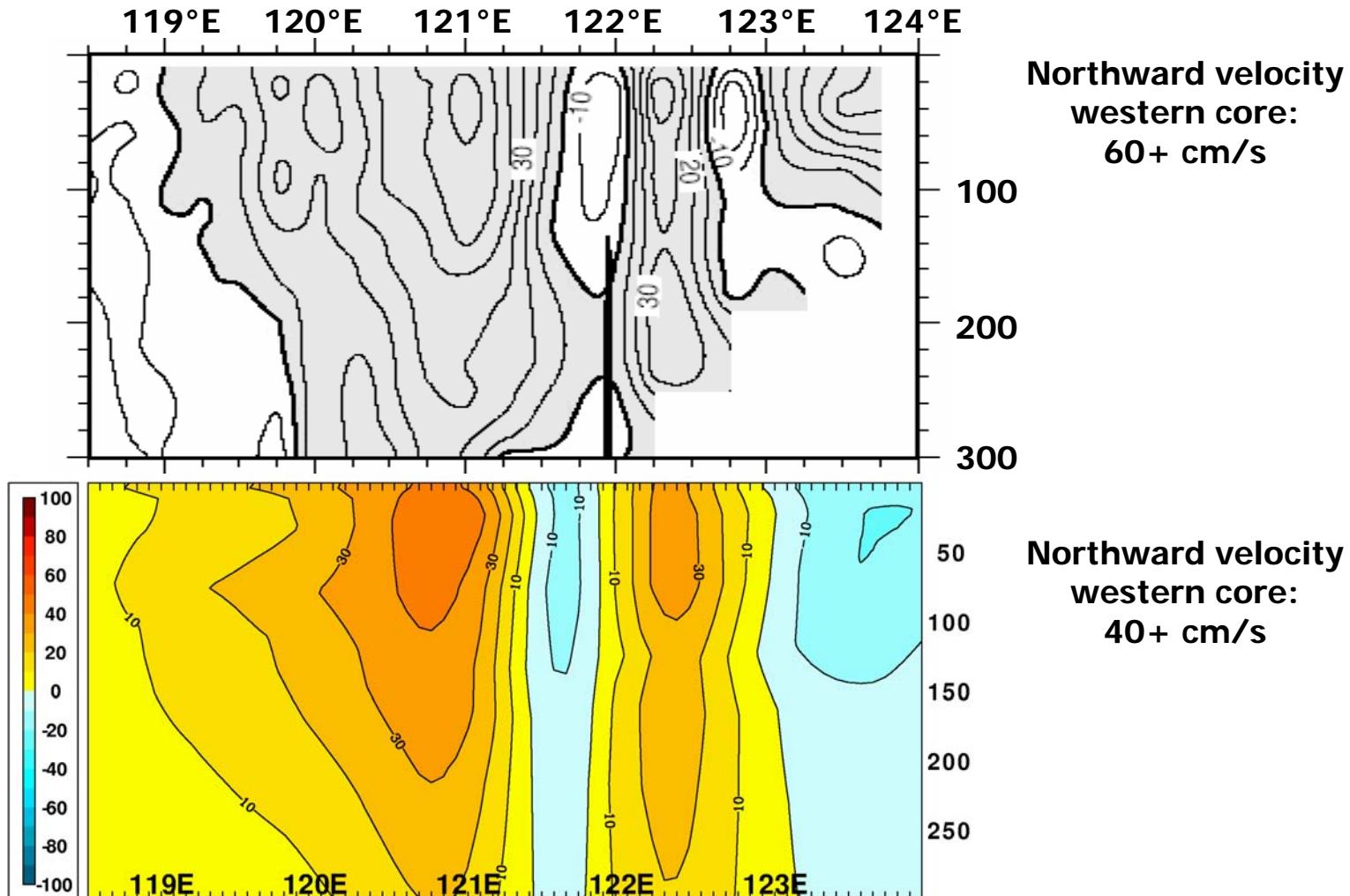


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Sb-ADCP data (top) vs. 1/12° Pacific HYCOM (bottom) in the upper 300 m
Section along 21°N between 118.5°E and 124.0°E

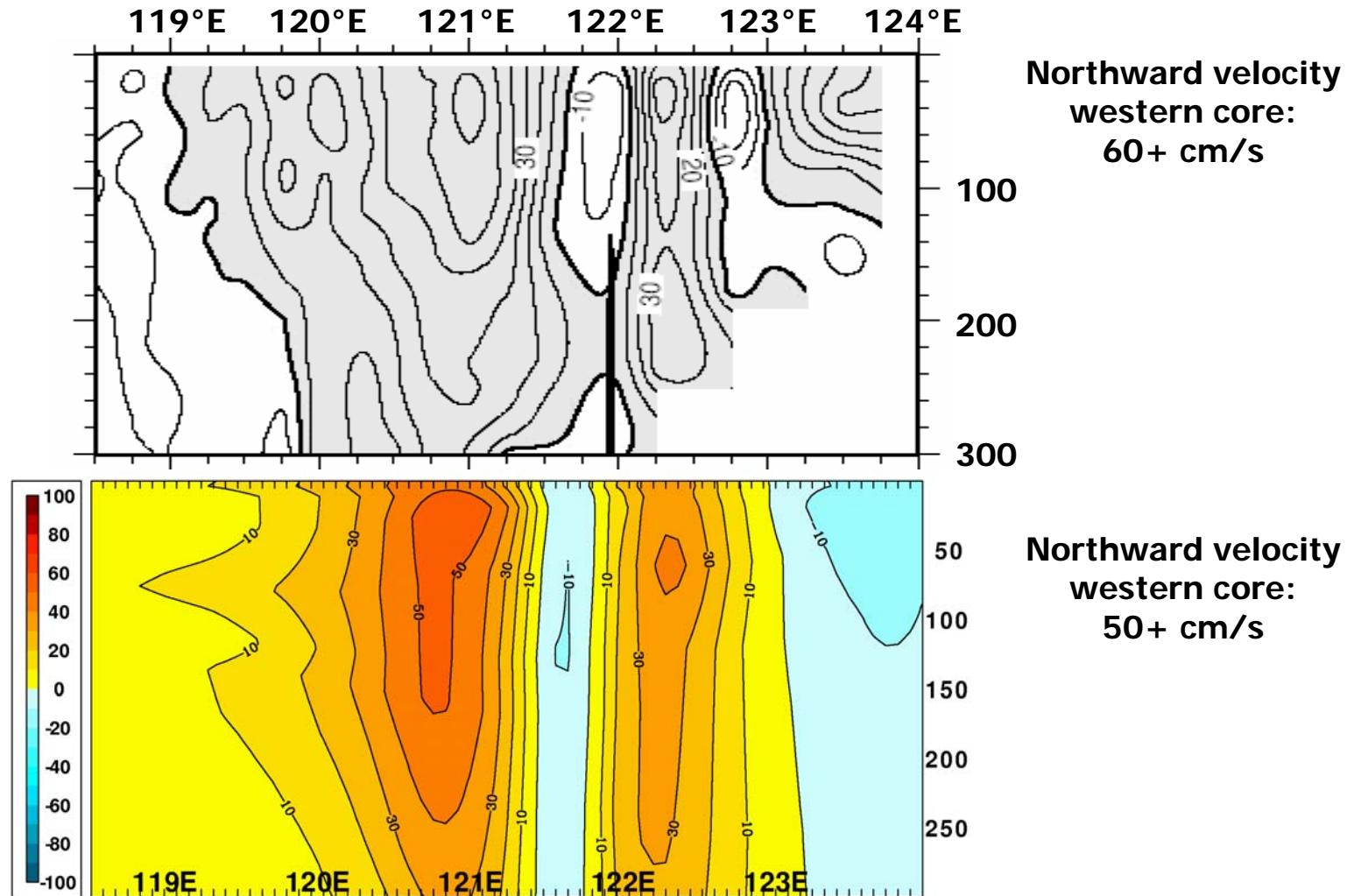


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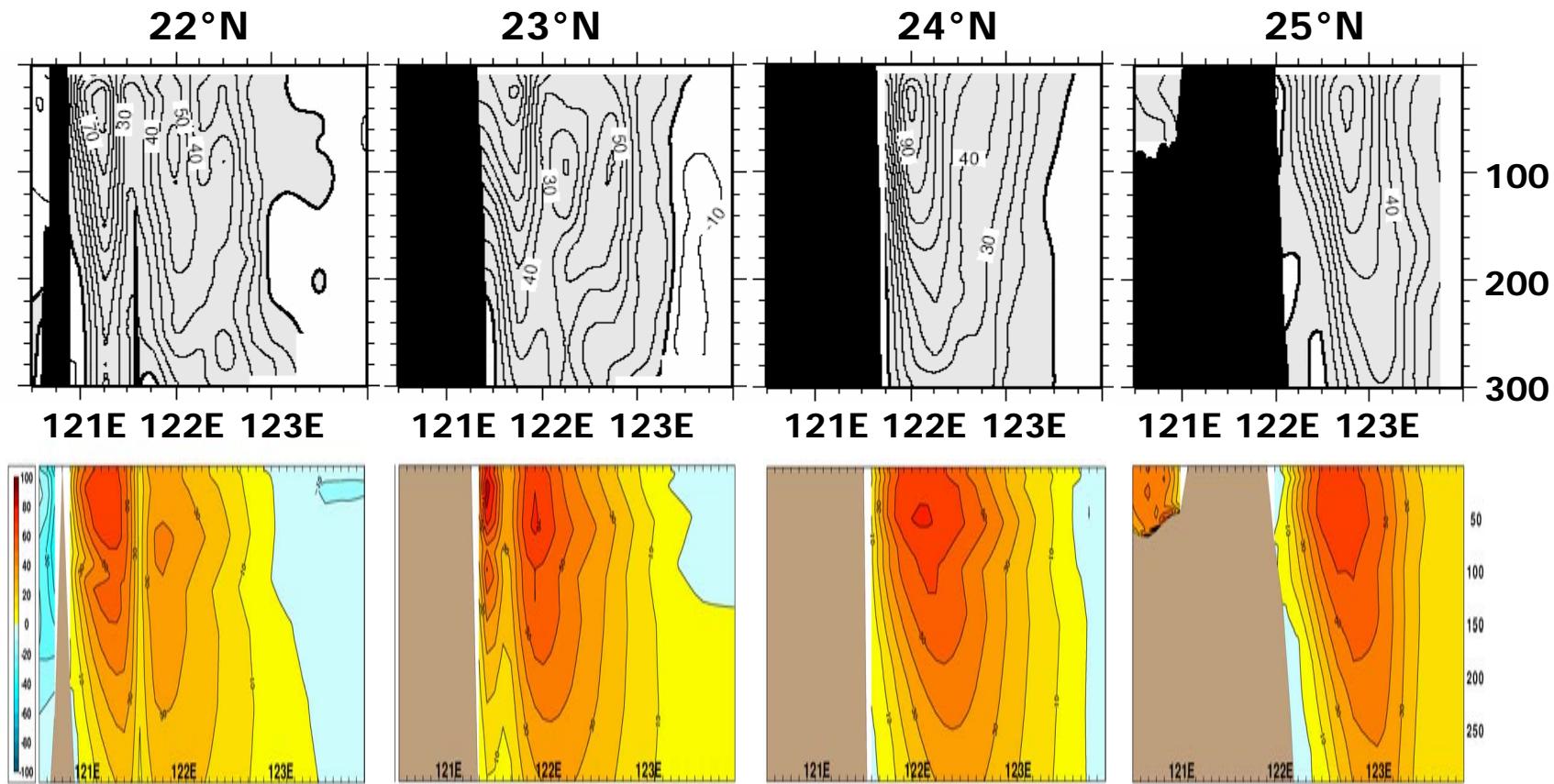


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Velocity Cross-section East of Taiwan

Sb-ADCP data (top) vs. 1/12° Pacific HYCOM (bottom) in the upper 300 m
Sections at 22°N, 23°N, 24°N and 25°N



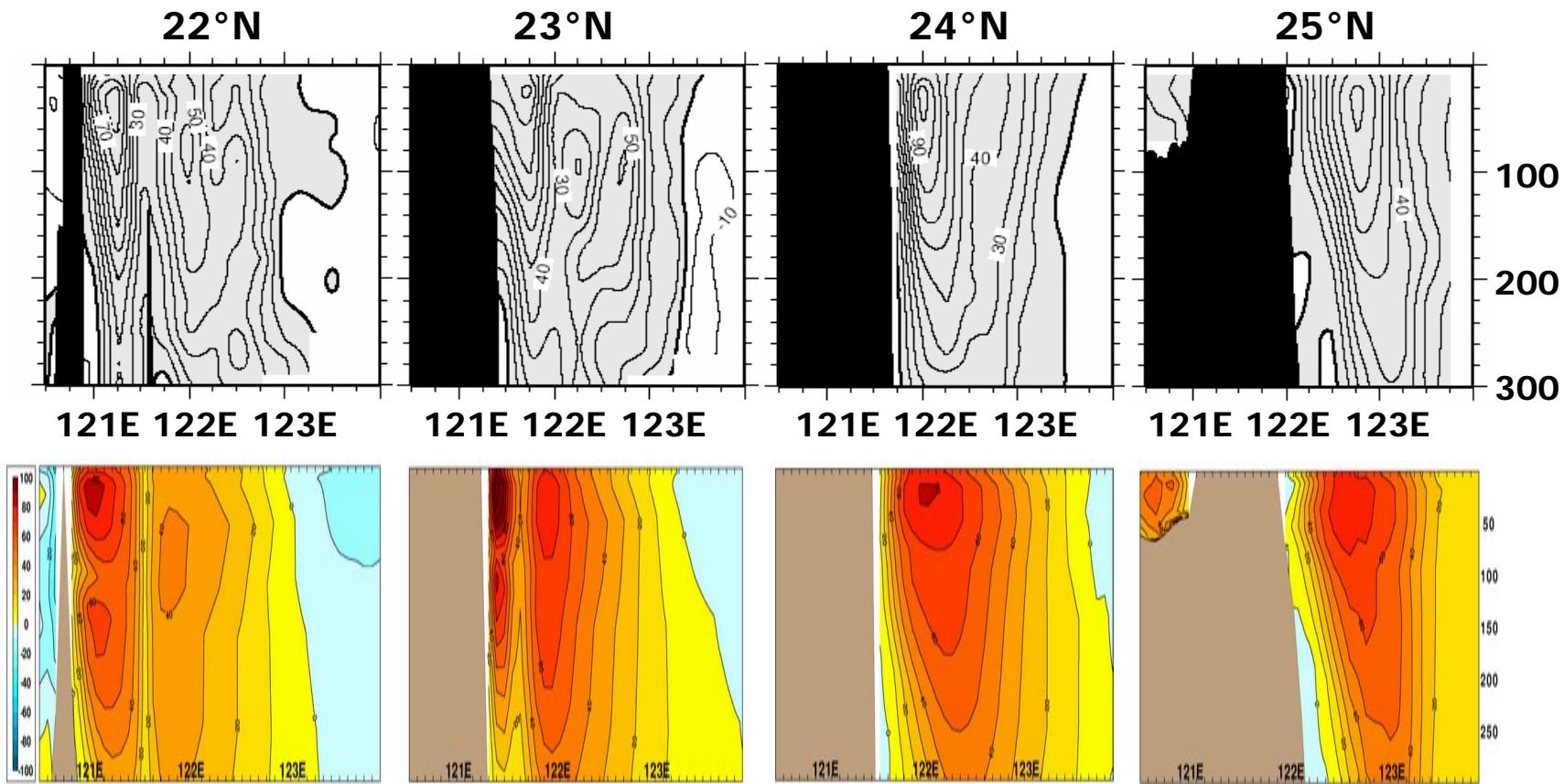
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Note how the two-core Kuroshio merges to a single jet in both the observations and HYCOM from the south to north along the Taiwan coast

Velocity Cross-section East of Taiwan

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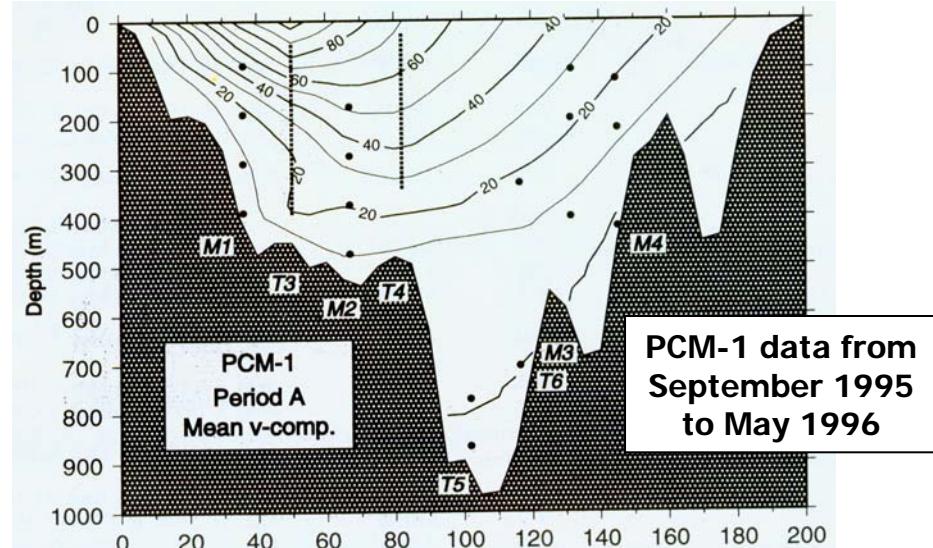
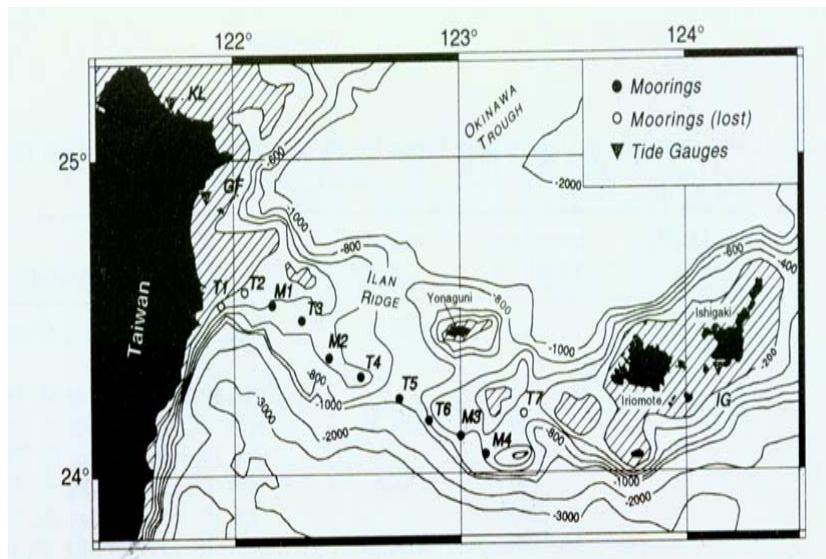
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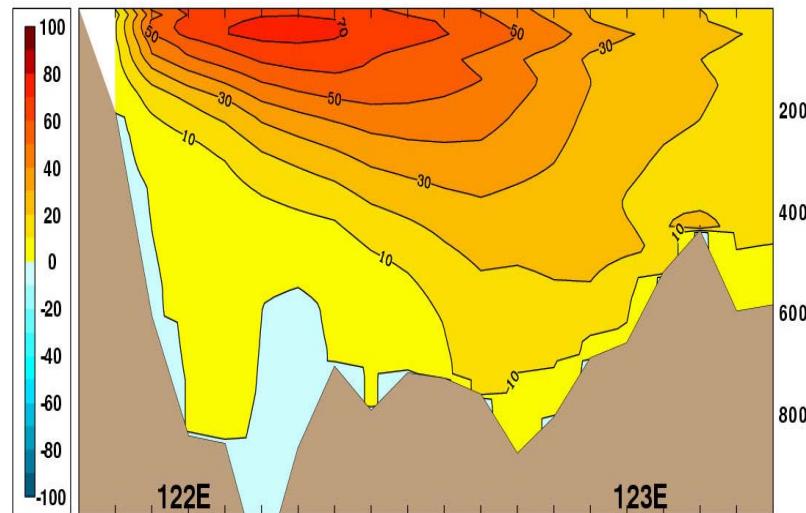
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Velocity Cross-section at WOCE PCM-1

Current meter data (top) vs. 1/12° Pacific HYCOM (bottom) in the upper 1000 m



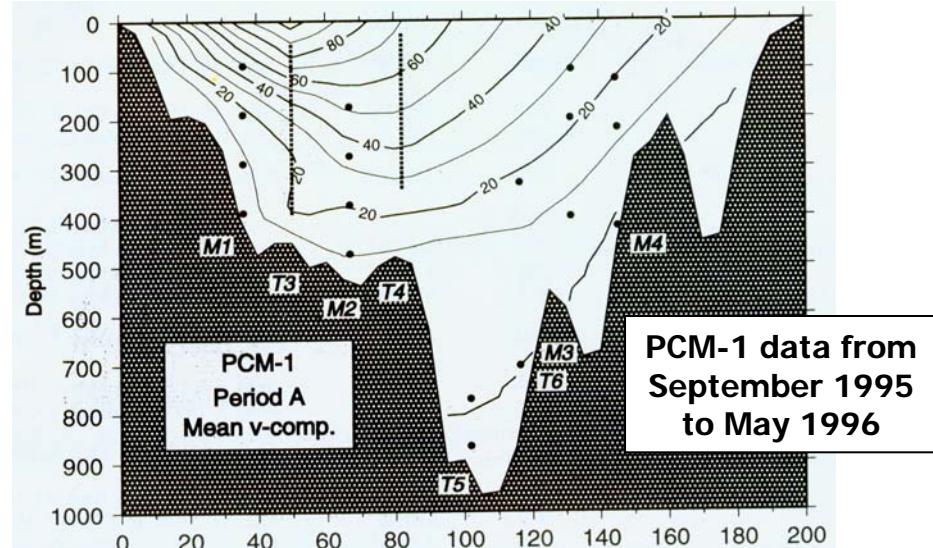
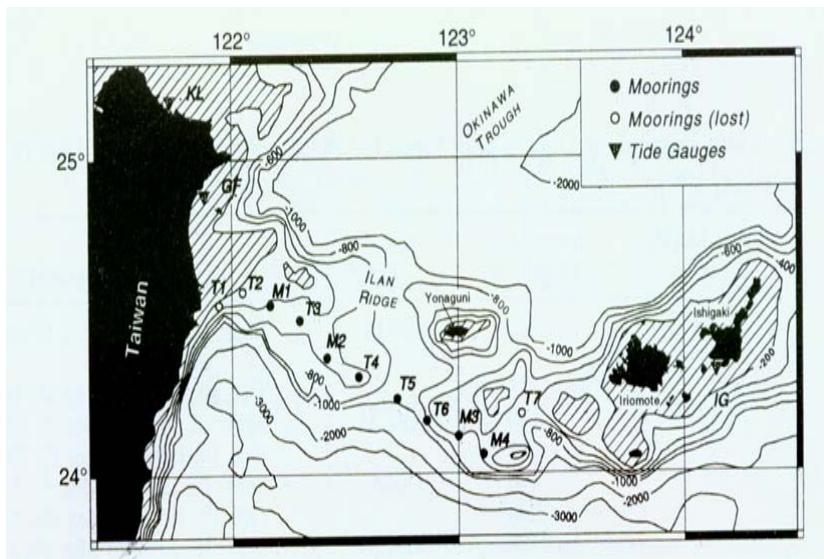
Note the westward intensification
of the Kuroshio in the channel
between Taiwan and the Ryukyu Islands



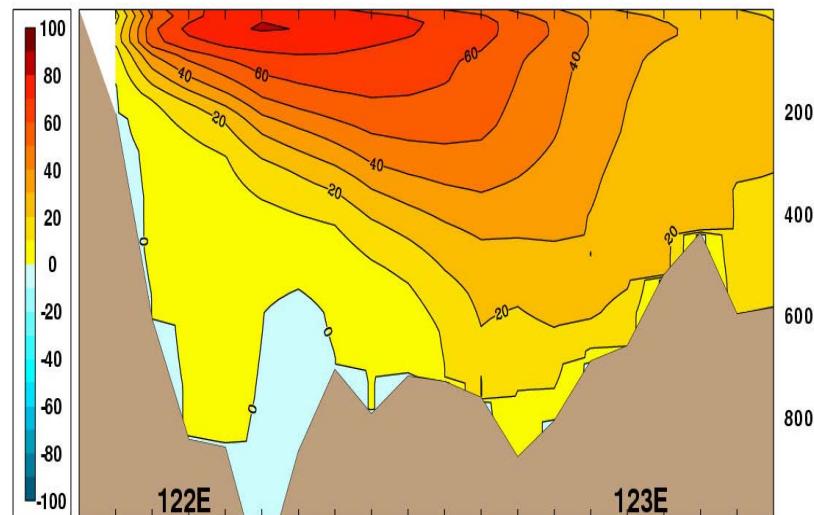
Current meter data from Lee et al. (2001, JGR)
6 year mean from HYCOM forced with high-frequency ECMWF winds and thermal forcing
No ocean data assimilation in HYCOM

Velocity Cross-section at WOCE PCM-1

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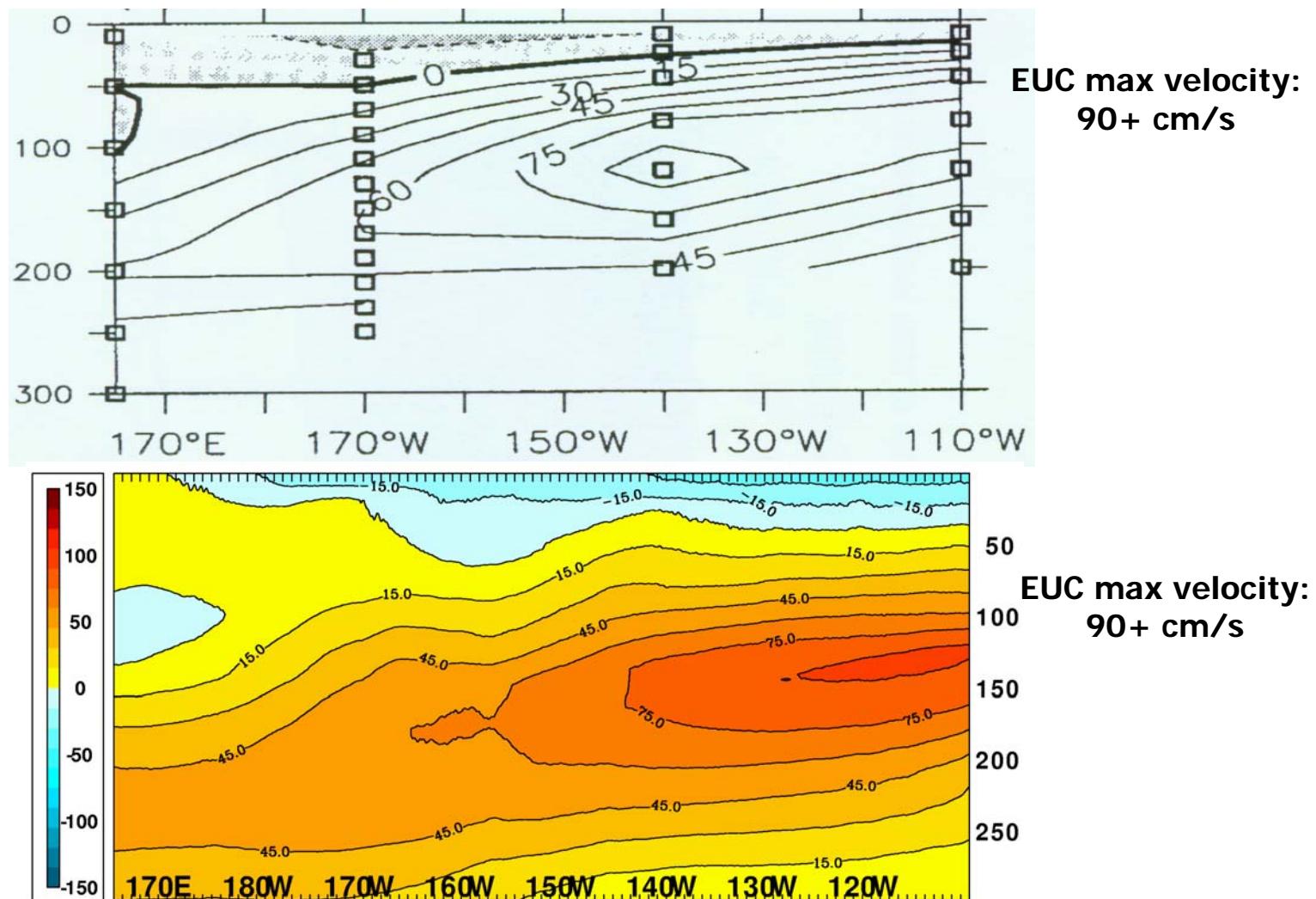
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Velocity Cross-section Along the Equator

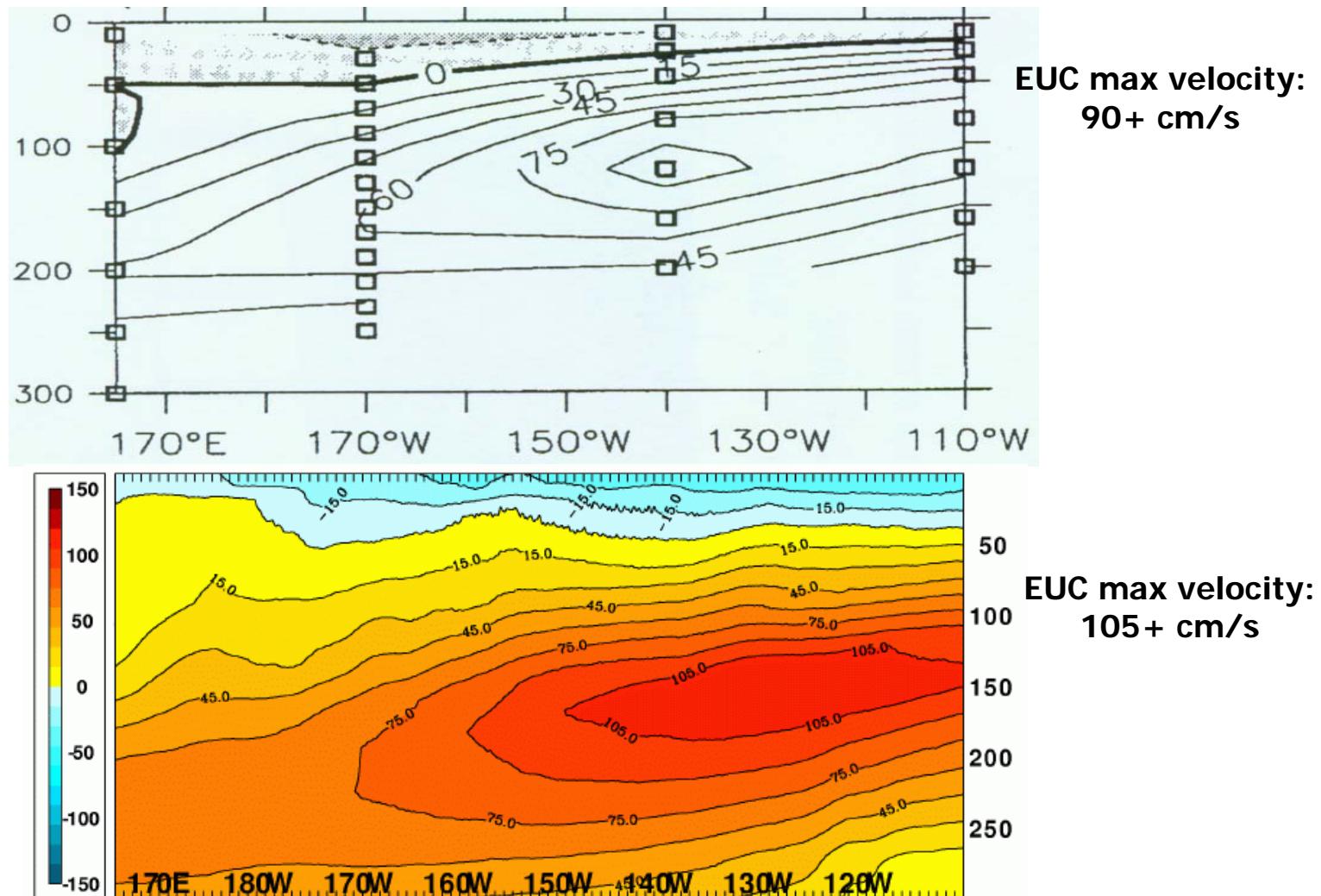
TOGA TAO data (top) vs. 1/12° Pacific HYCOM (bottom) in the upper 300 m
 Section between 165°E and 110°W



TOGA TAO buoy data from Yu and McPhaden (1999, JPO)
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Velocity Cross-section Along the Equator

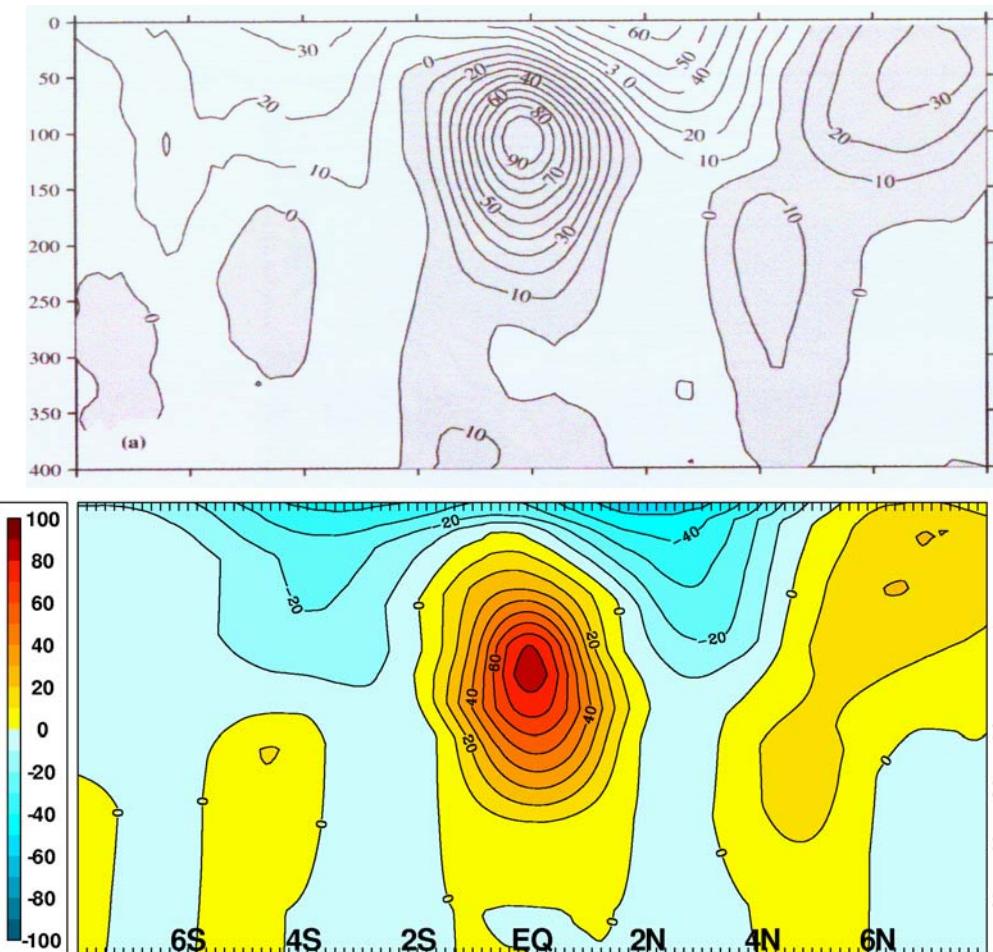
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Velocity Cross-section Across the Equator at 135°W

CTD/ADCP data (top) vs. 1/12° Pacific HYCOM (bottom) in the upper 400 m
Section between 8°S and 8°N



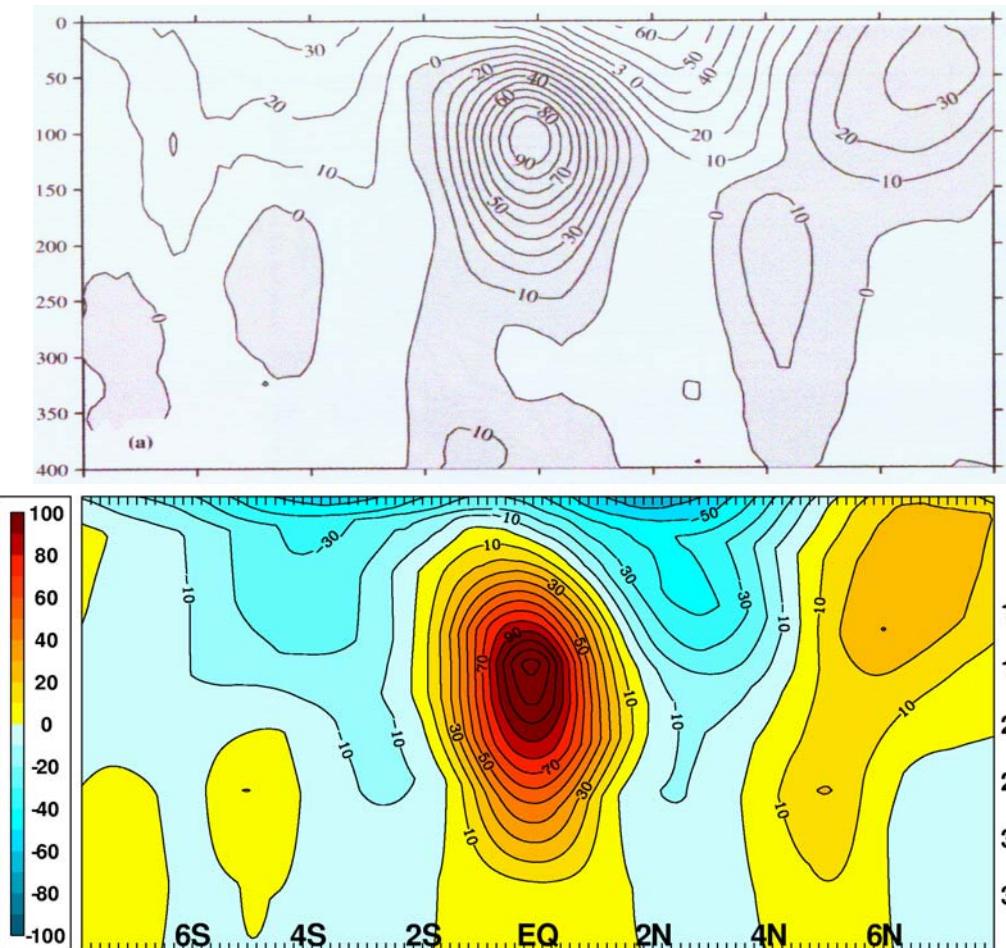
CTD/ADCP data from Johnson and McPhaden (2001, JPO)
6 year mean from HYCOM forced with high-frequency ECMWF winds and thermal forcing
No ocean data assimilation in HYCOM

EUC max velocity:
90+ cm/s

EUC max velocity:
80+ cm/s

Velocity Cross-section Across the Equator at 135°W

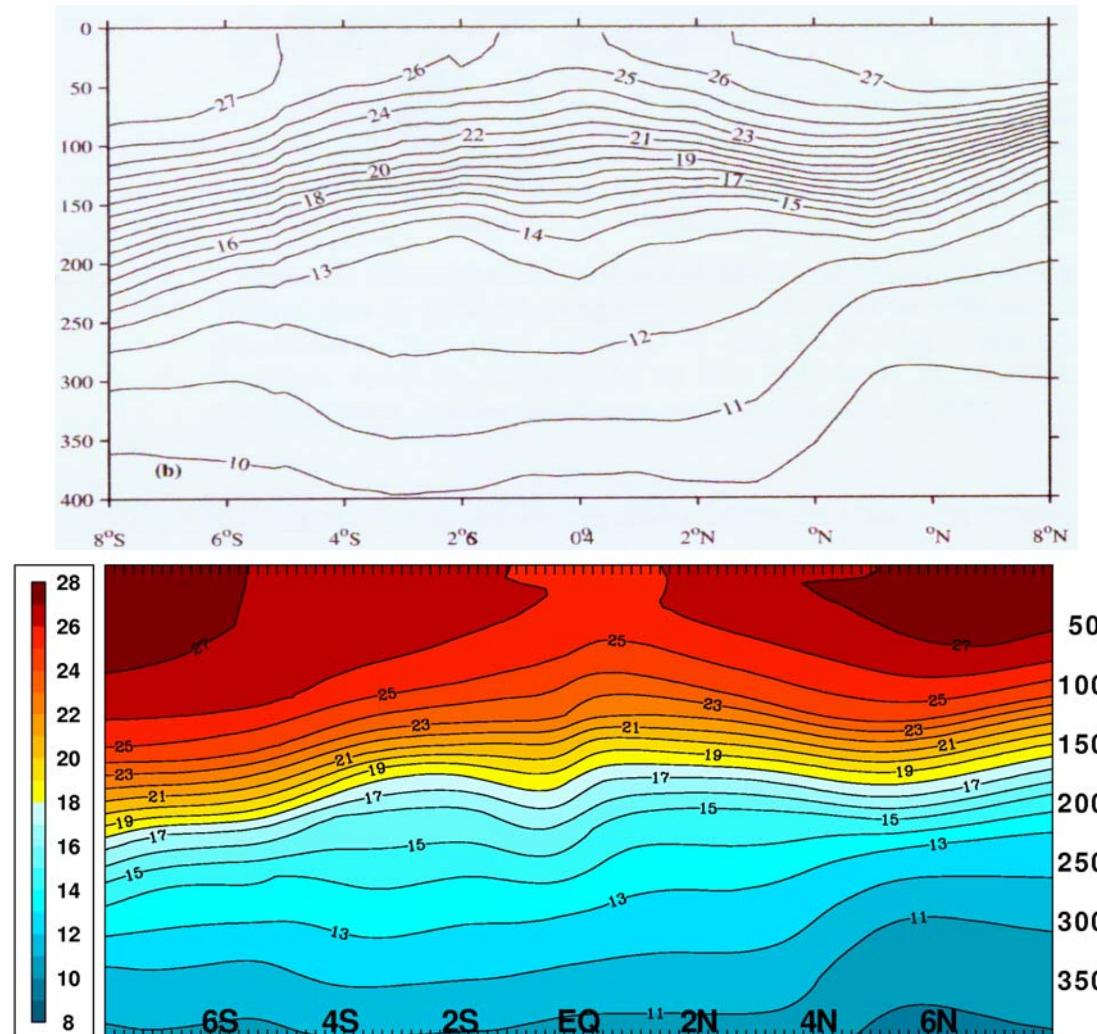
CTD/ADCP data (top) vs. 1/12° Pacific HYCOM (bottom) in the upper 400 m
Section between 8°S and 8°N



CTD/ADCP data from Johnson and McPhaden (2001, JPO)
6 year mean from HYCOM forced with high-frequency **HR** winds and ECMWF thermal forcing
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Temperature Cross-section Across the Equator at 135°W

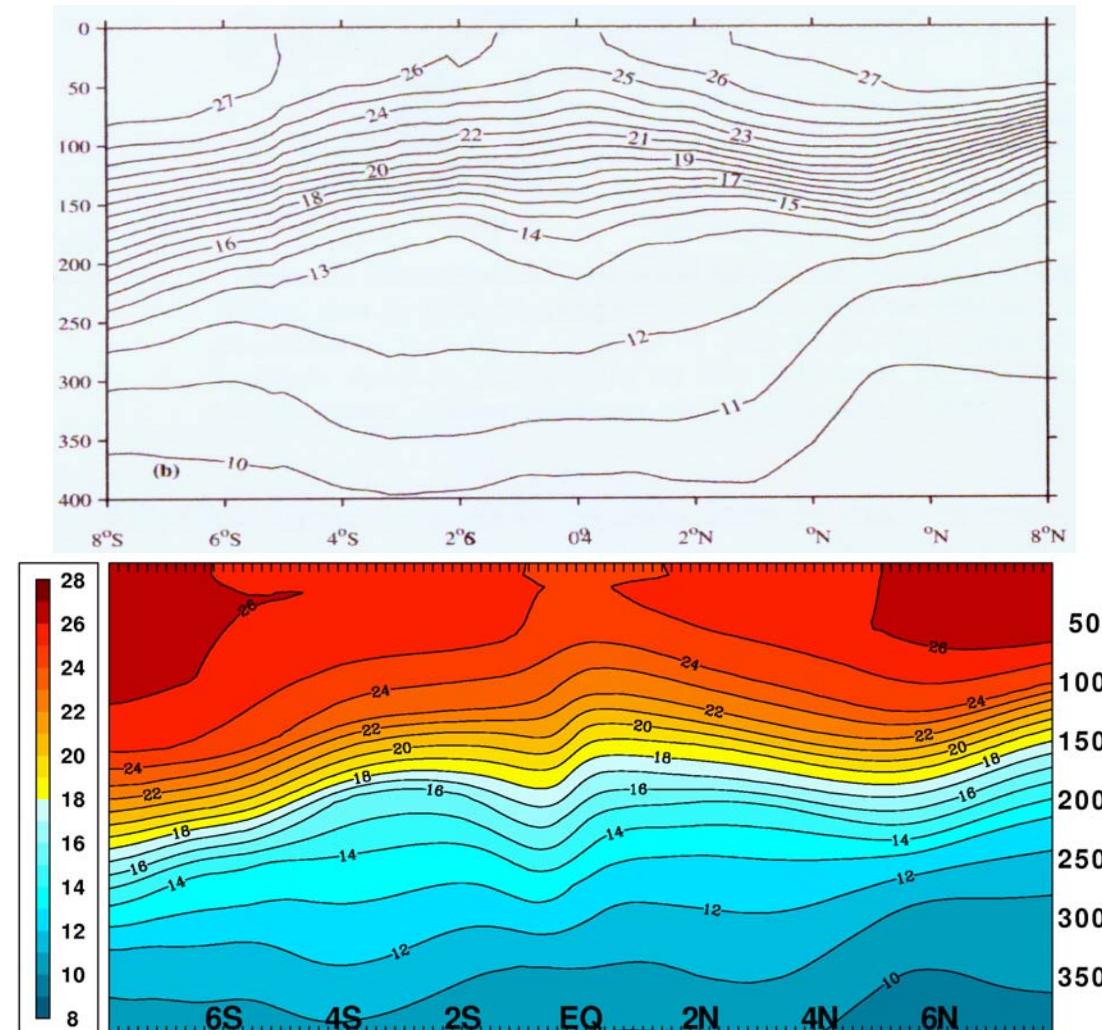
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Section between 8°S and 8°N



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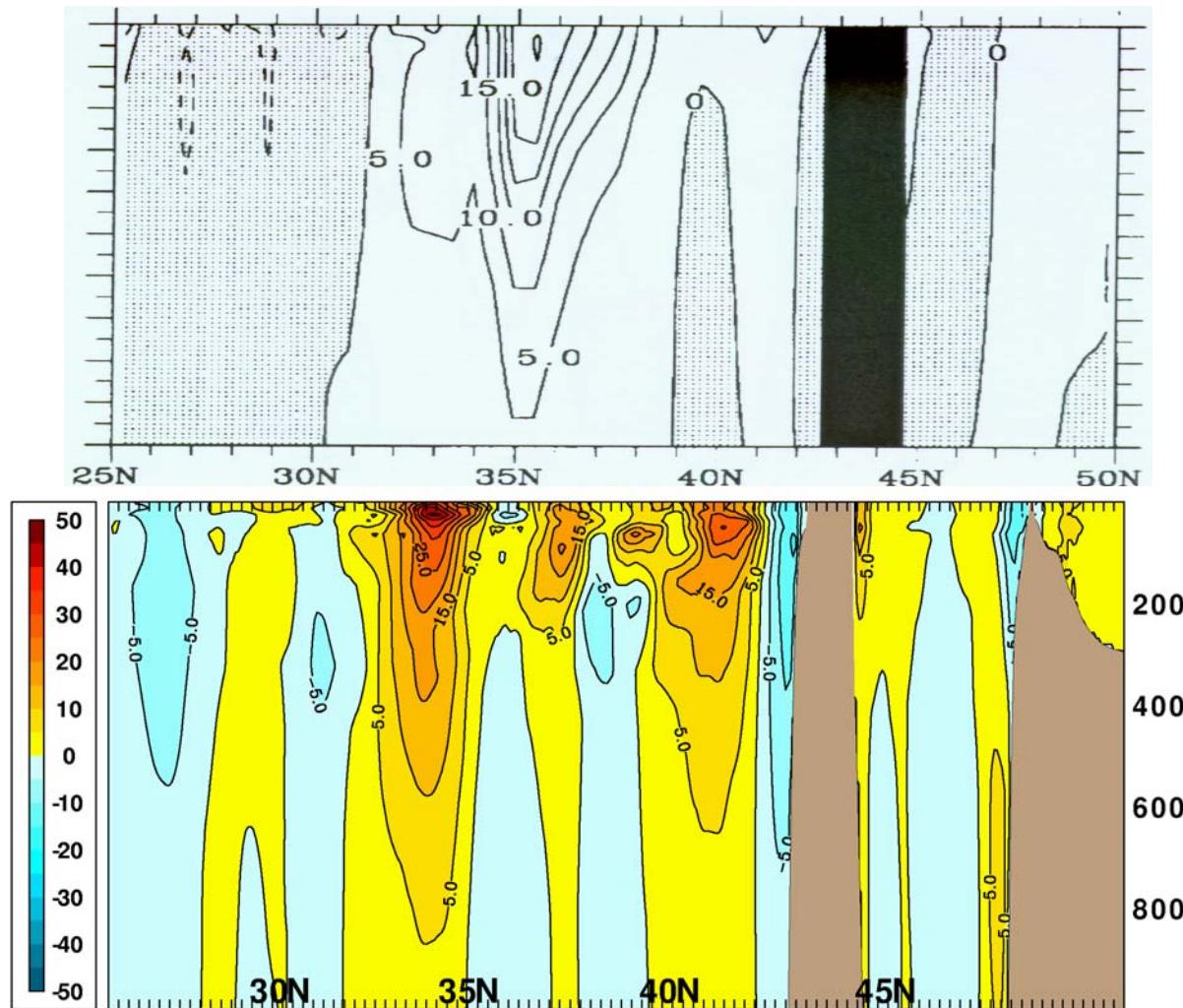


CTD/ADCP data from Johnson and McPhaden (2001, JPO)

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Velocity Cross-section Across the Kuroshio at 145°W

Hydrographic data (top) vs. 1/12° Pacific HYCOM (bottom) in the upper 1000 m
Section between 25°N and 50°N

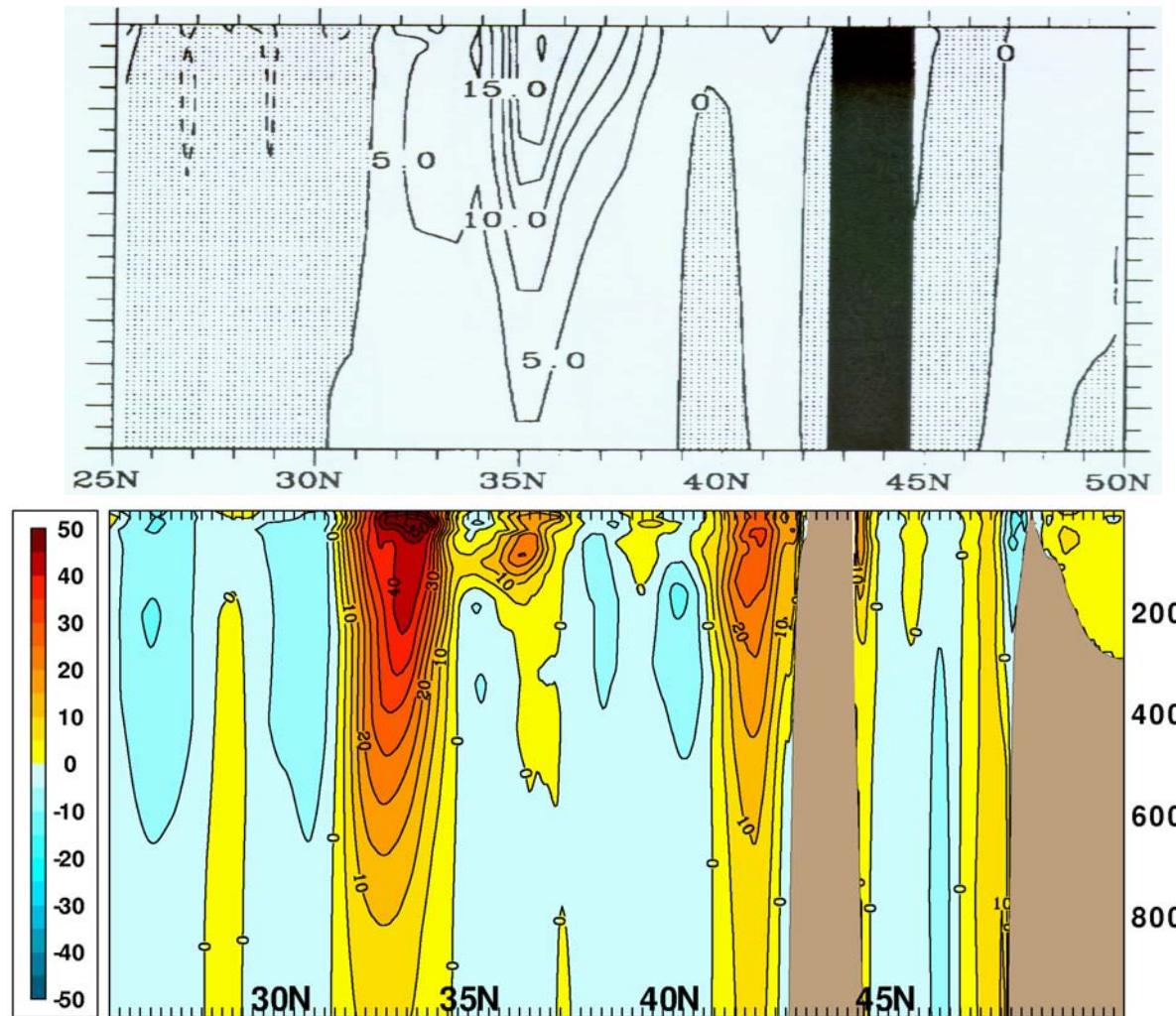


Hydrographic data from Qu et al. (2001, JPO)

6 year mean from HYCOM forced with high-frequency ECMWF winds and thermal forcing
No ocean data assimilation in HYCOM

Velocity Cross-section Across the Kuroshio at 145°W

Hydrographic data (top) vs. 1/12° Pacific HYCOM (bottom) in the upper 1000 m
Section between 25°N and 50°N

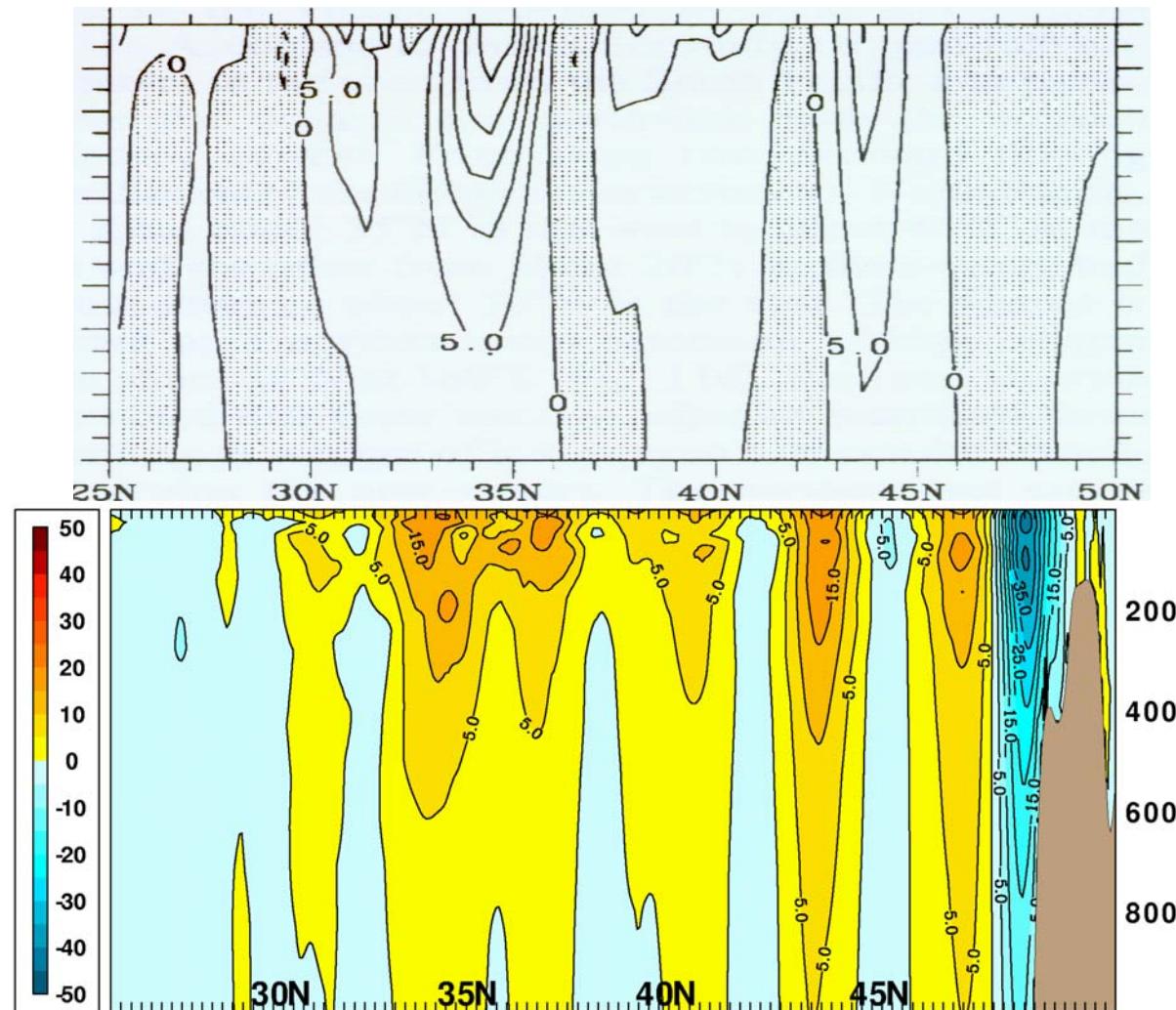


Hydrographic data from Qu et al. (2001, JPO)

6 year mean from HYCOM forced with high-frequency **HR** winds and ECMWF thermal forcing
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Velocity Cross-section Across the Kuroshio at 155°W

Hydrographic data (top) vs. 1/12° Pacific HYCOM (bottom) in the upper 1000 m
Section between 25°N and 50°N

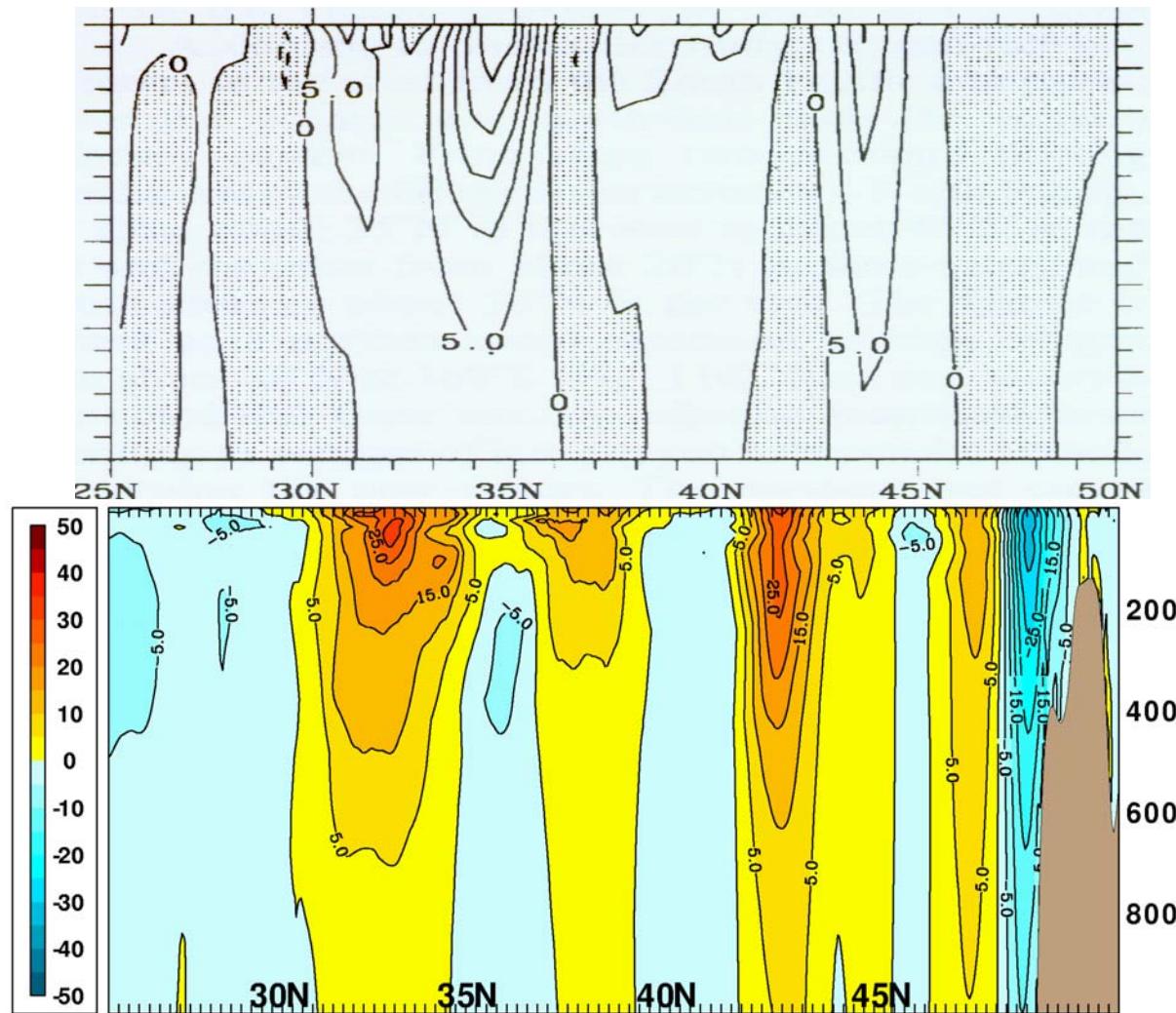


Hydrographic data from Qu et al. (2001, JPO)

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Velocity Cross-section Across the Kuroshio at 155°W

Hydrographic data (top) vs. 1/12° Pacific HYCOM (bottom) in the upper 1000 m
Section between 25°N and 50°N



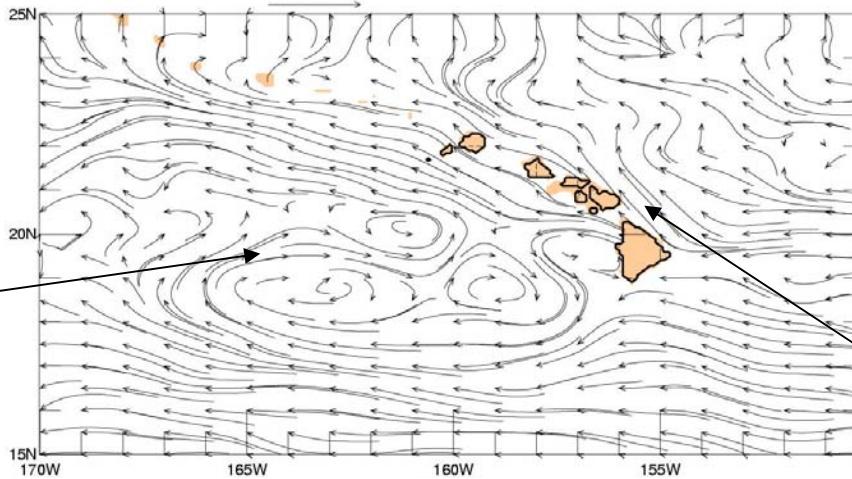
Hydrographic data from Qu et al. (2001, JPO)

6 year mean from HYCOM forced with high-frequency HR winds and ECMWF thermal forcing
No ocean data assimilation in HYCOM

Comparison of Currents Around Hawaii

Composite drifter data vs. 1/12° Pacific HYCOM

Hawaiian Lee
Counter Current
(HLCC)

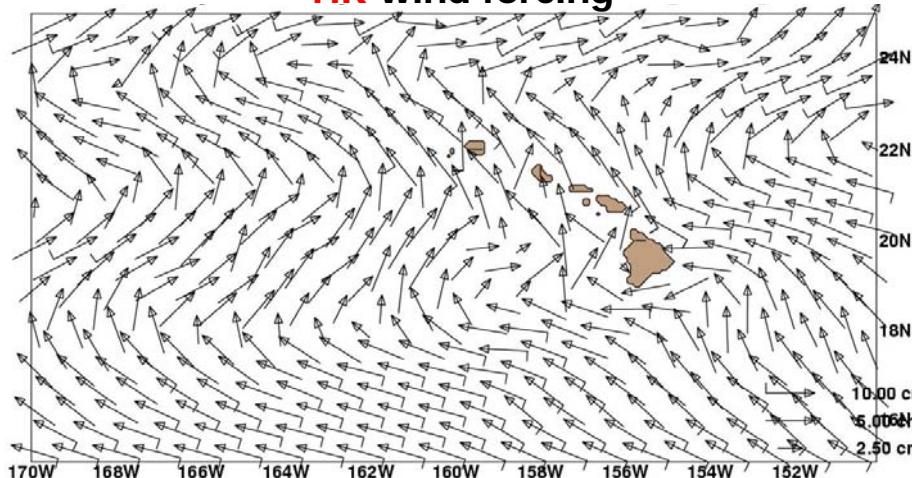


Mean flow field derived
from 356 WOCE drifters,
July 1987–March 1998;
adapted from Flament
et al. (1998) and Lumpkin
(1998)

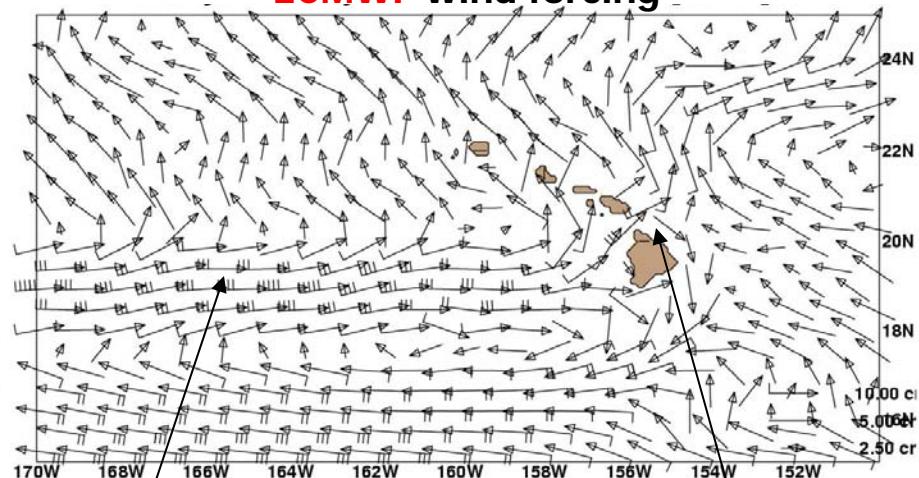
North Hawaiian
Ridge Current
(NHRC)

HYCOM mixed layer current field

HR wind forcing



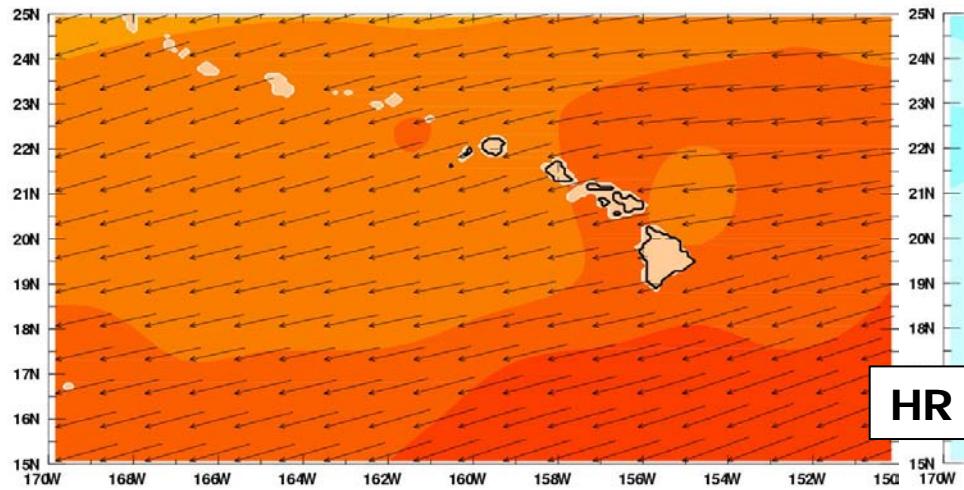
ECMWF wind forcing



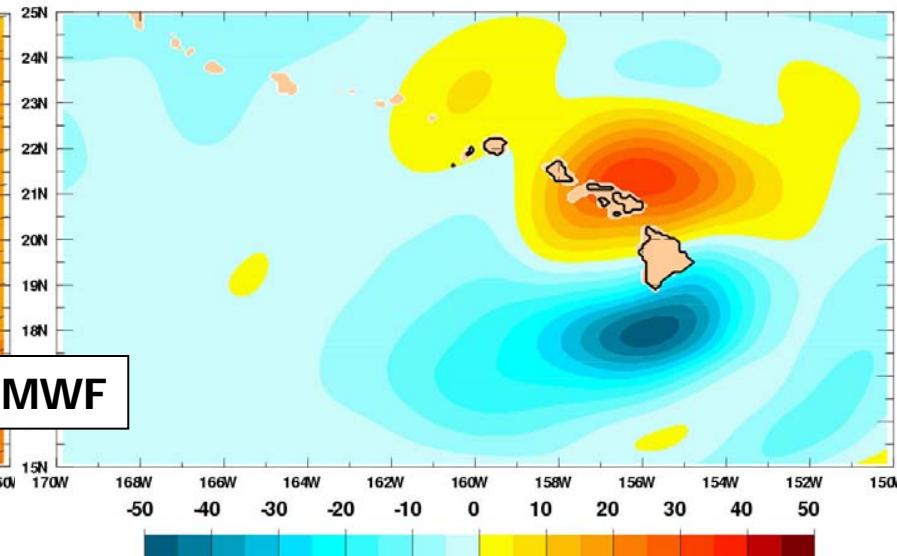
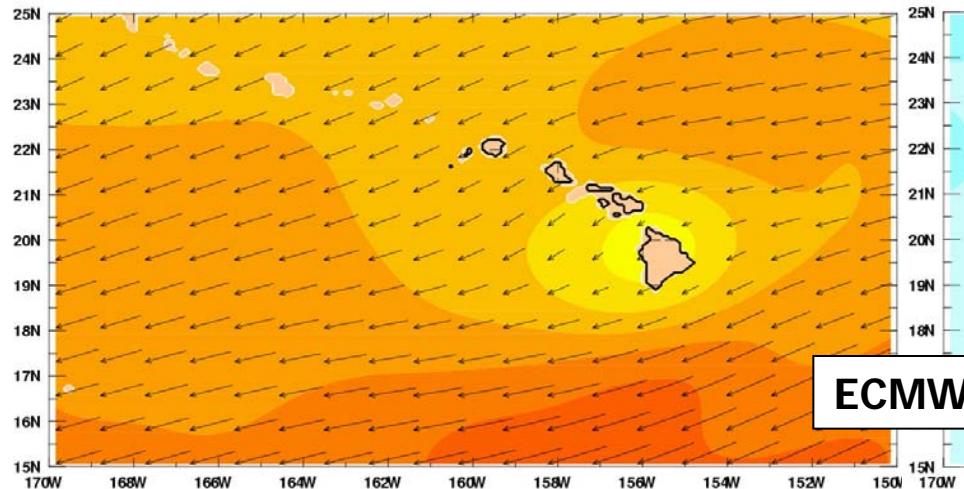
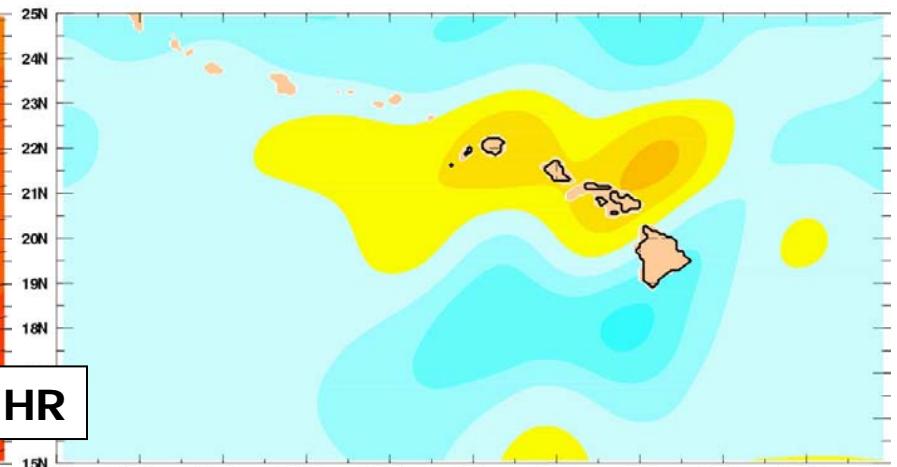
excessively strong HLCC extends all the way to the western boundary unrealistic NHRC

Annual Winds Over Hawaii

Wind stress



Wind stress curl



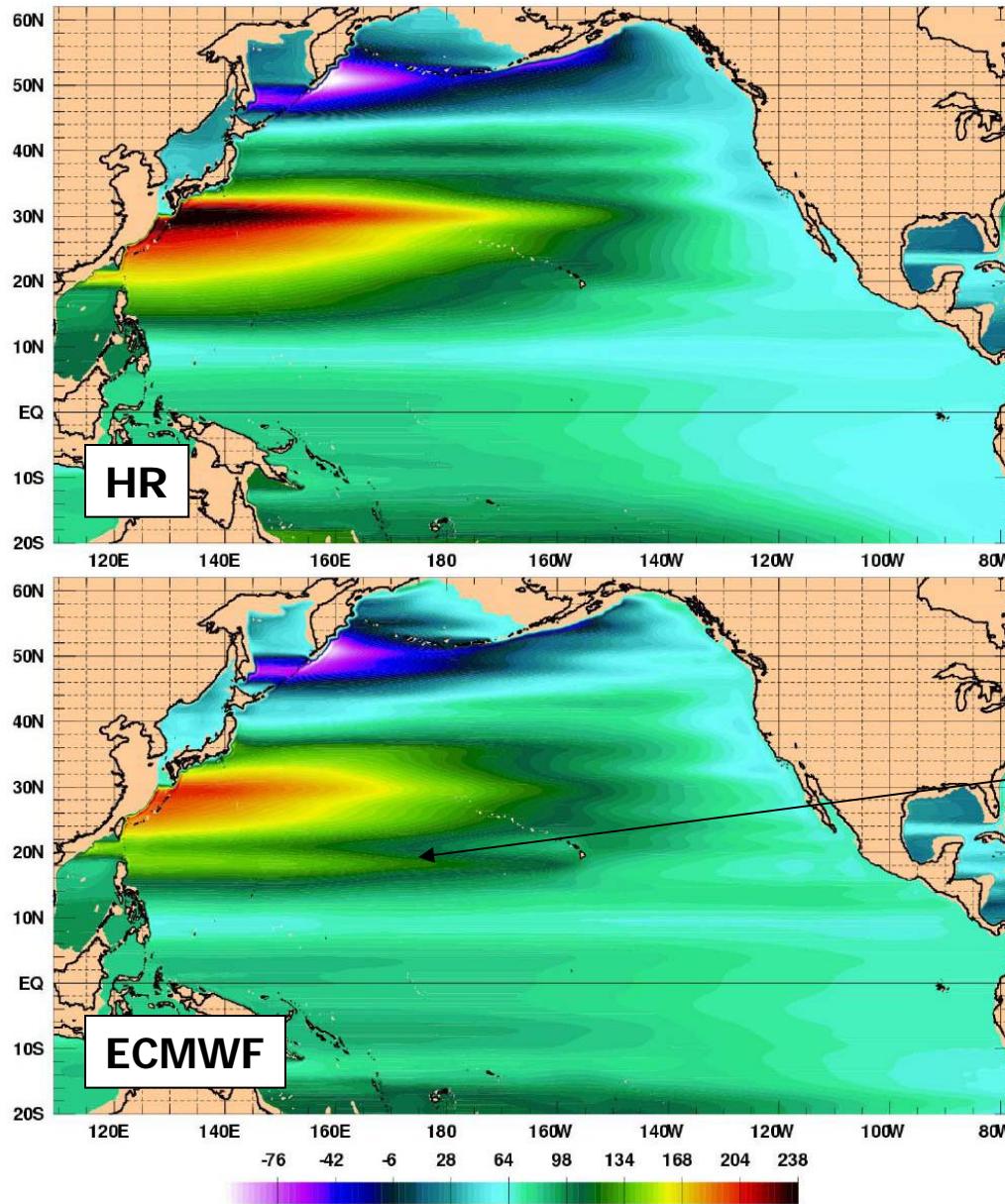
Wind stress color scale: -0.2, -0.16, -0.12, -0.08, -0.04, 0, 0.04, 0.08, 0.12, 0.16, 0.2

Wind stress curl color scale: -50, -40, -30, -20, -10, 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50

Unrealistic flow around the Hawaiian Islands appears to be related to the anomalously strong wind stress curl dipole in the ECMWF forcing; this is a feature of numerical weather models and not observed ocean wind climatologies

Linear Response To Wind

SSH from the linear 1/16° global NRL Layered Ocean Model



Note the unrealistic
sub-gyre in the southern
Subtropical Gyre that
is a linear Sverdrup
response to the wind
forcing

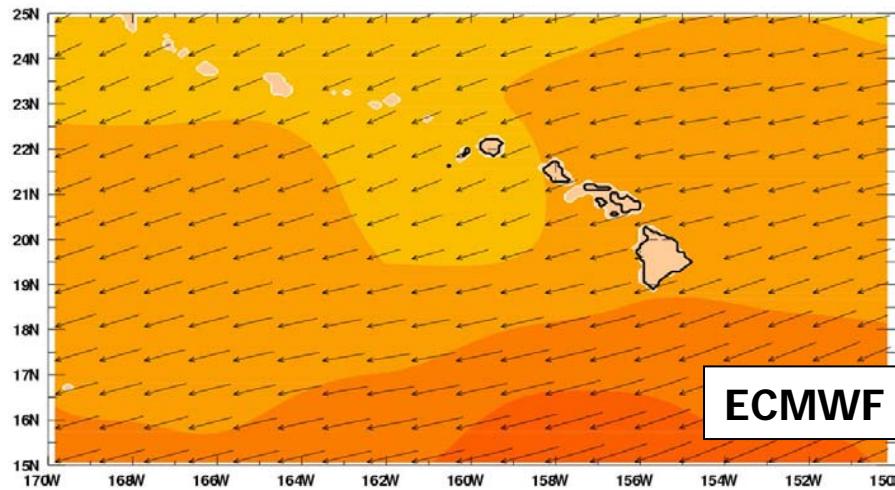
Methodology to Modify the ECMWF Wind Stress Curl Over the Hawaiian Islands

1. Define a rectangle in the ECMWF wind stress curl field circumscribing the bull's-eye near Hawaii.
2. Interpolate across the rectangle in both the ECMWF and HR wind stress fields.
3. Subtract the interpolated HR from the pure HR and add the residual to the interpolated ECMWF field.★
4. Calculate wind stress curl fields and make sure the blending does not create anomalous curl at the rectangle boundaries.
5. Calculate the linear solution using $1/16^\circ$ global NLOM; if positive results run $1/12^\circ$ Pacific HYCOM.

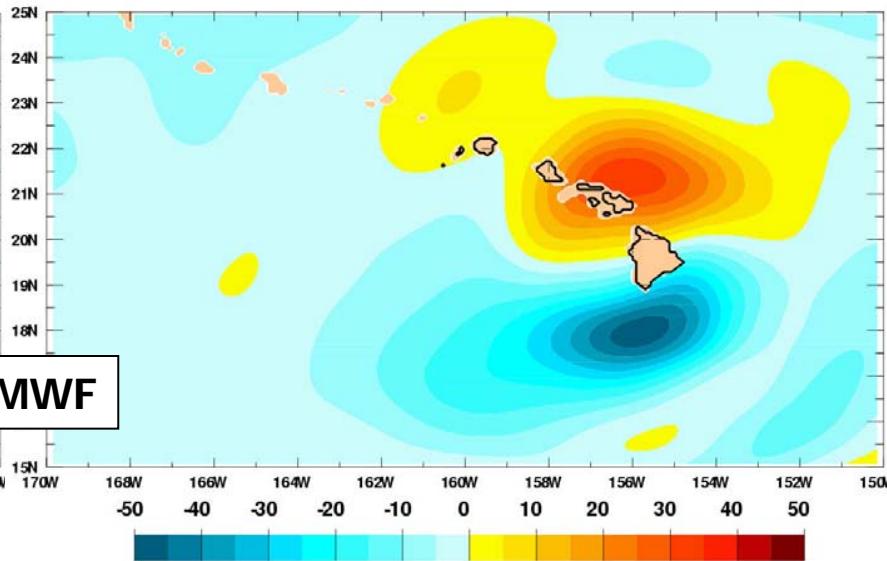
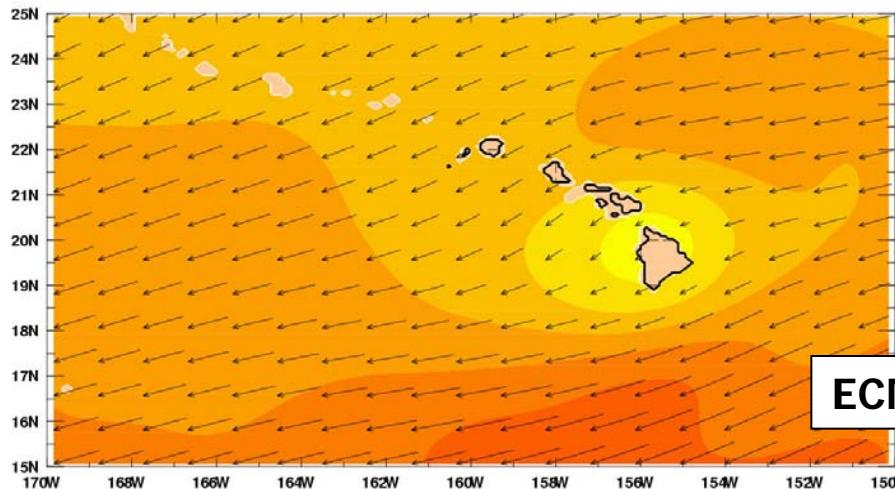
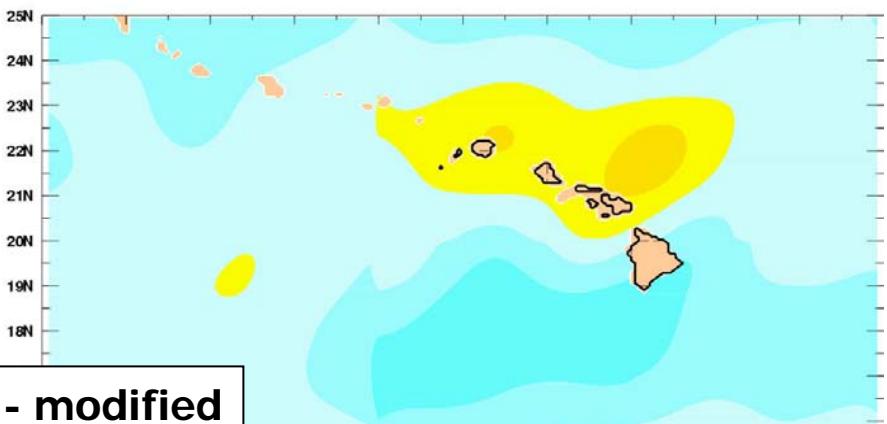
★(Over the Hawaii region the HR stresses are ~40% stronger than ECMWF, so the HR residual is reduced by this amount.)

Annual Winds Over Hawaii

Wind stress



Wind stress curl

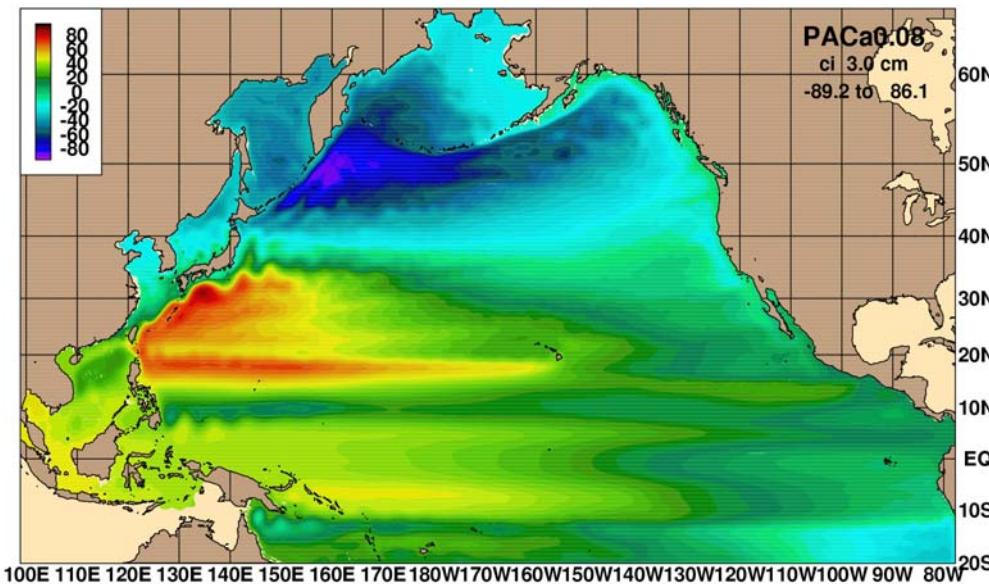


Successfully reduced magnitude of the wind stress curl dipole over the Hawaiian Islands without introducing anomalous curl at the boundaries

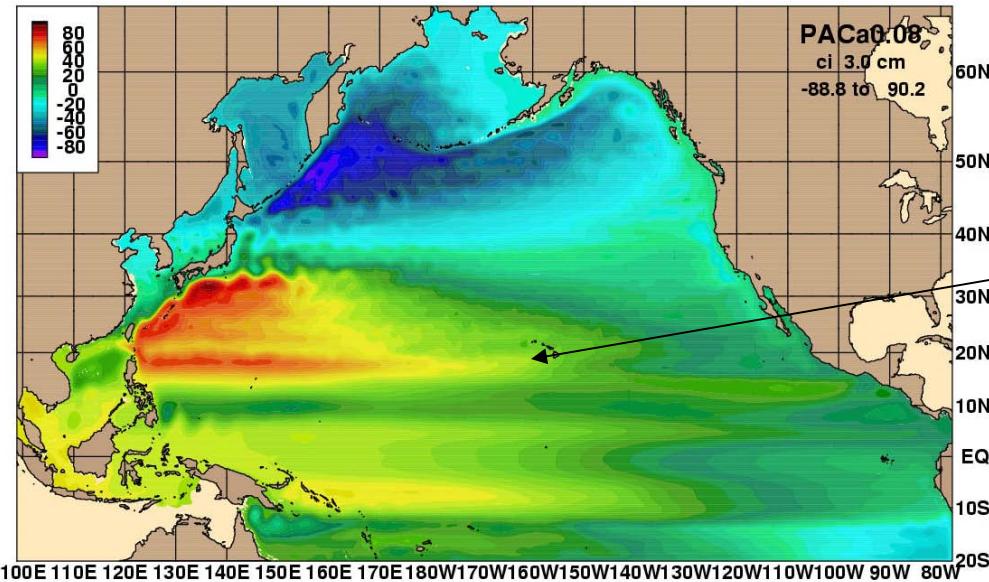
Comparison of the Basin-scale Circulation

1/12° Pacific HYCOM: ECMWF winds vs. ECMWF Hawaii modified winds

6-yr mean
SSH (cm)



3-yr mean
SSH (cm)

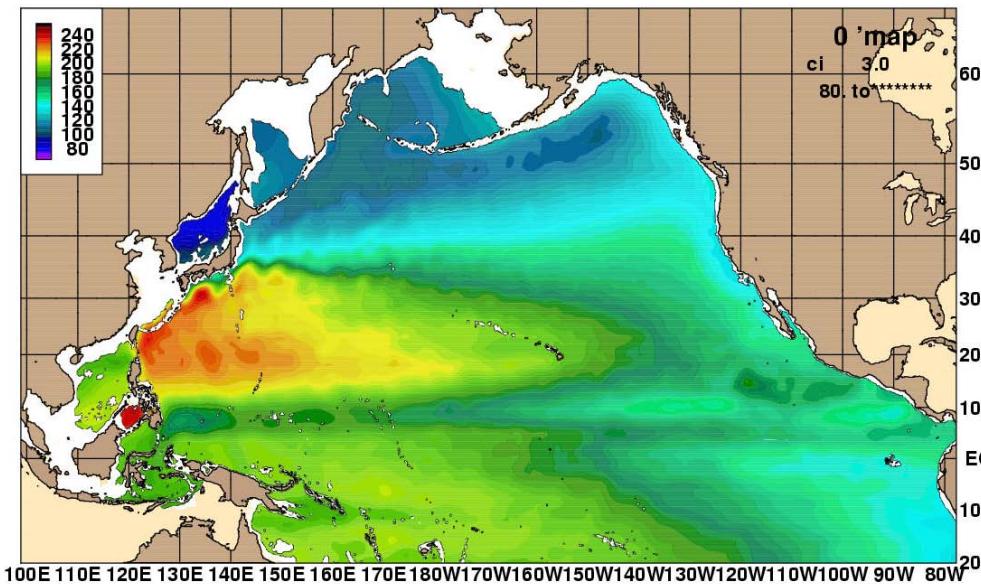


Note the eastward extent of the sub-gyre has diminished

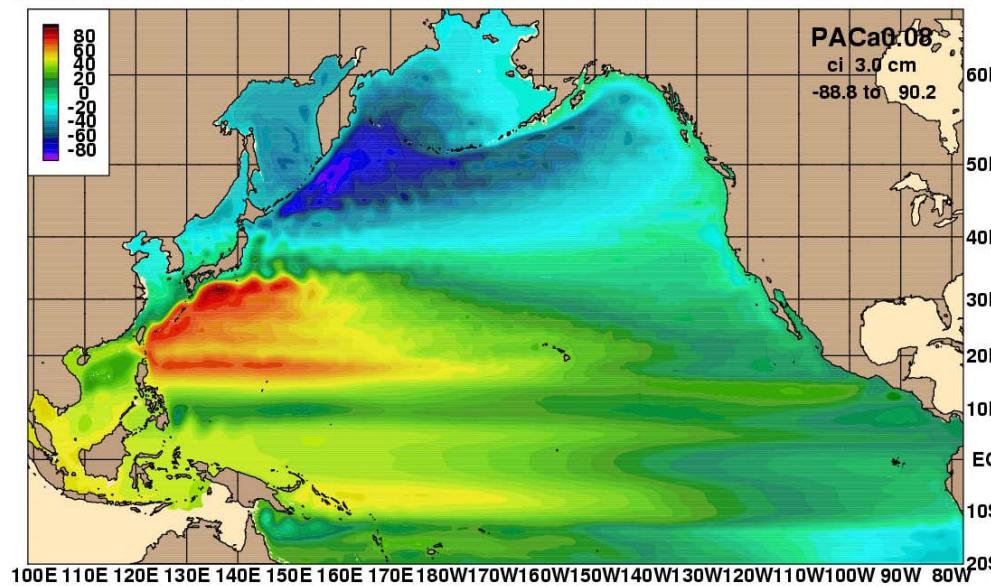
Comparison of the Basin-scale Circulation

MODAS climatology vs. 1/12° Pacific HYCOM

Mean dynamic
height (dyn cm)
wrt 1000 db



3-yr mean
SSH (cm)

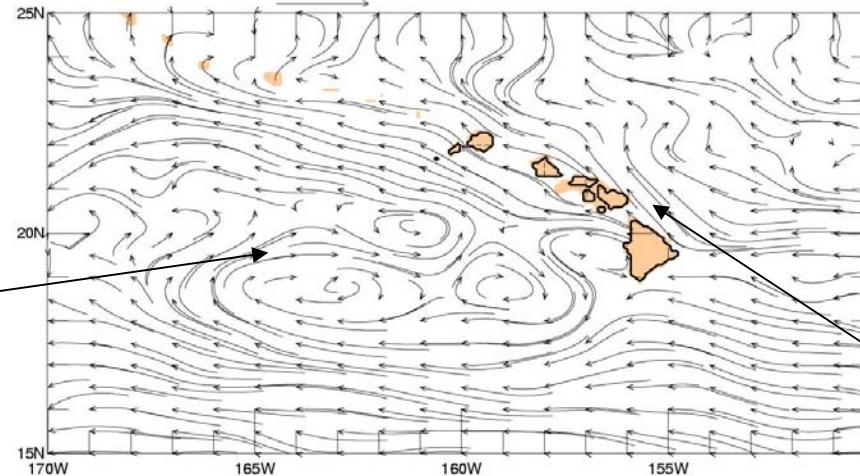


Forced with high freq. climatological ECMWF winds and a modification around the Hawaiian Islands

Comparison of Currents Around Hawaii

Composite drifter data vs. 1/12° Pacific HYCOM

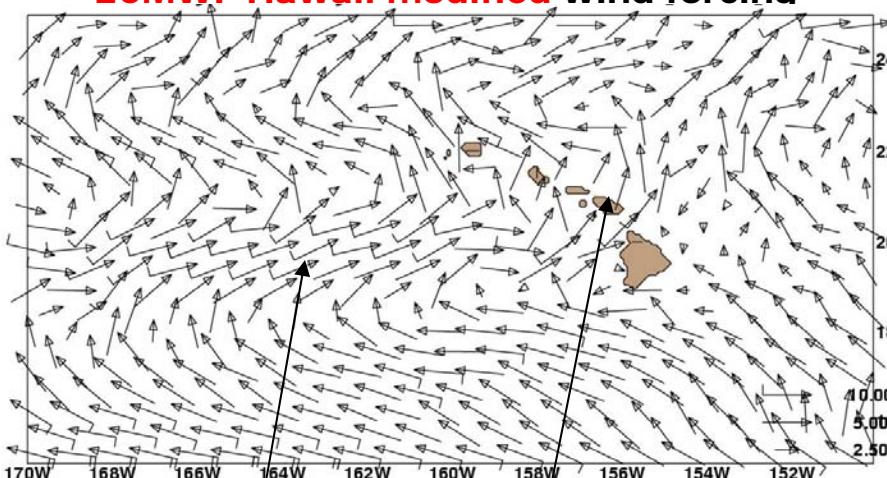
Hawaiian Lee Counter Current (HLCC)



Mean flow field derived from 356 WOCE drifters, July 1987-March 1998; adapted from Filament et al. (1998) and Lumpkin (1998)

North Hawaiian Ridge Current (NHRC)

ECMWF Hawaii modified wind forcing



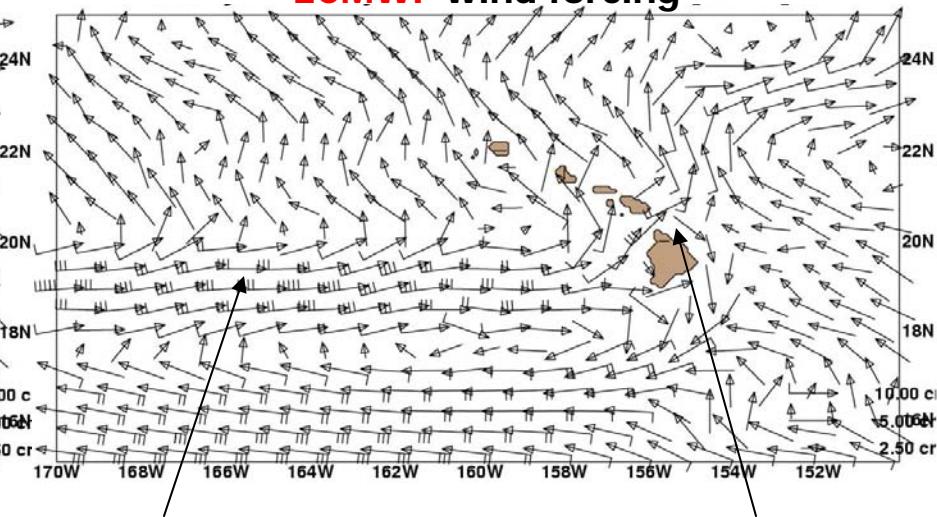
more realistic HLCC

somewhat improved NHRC

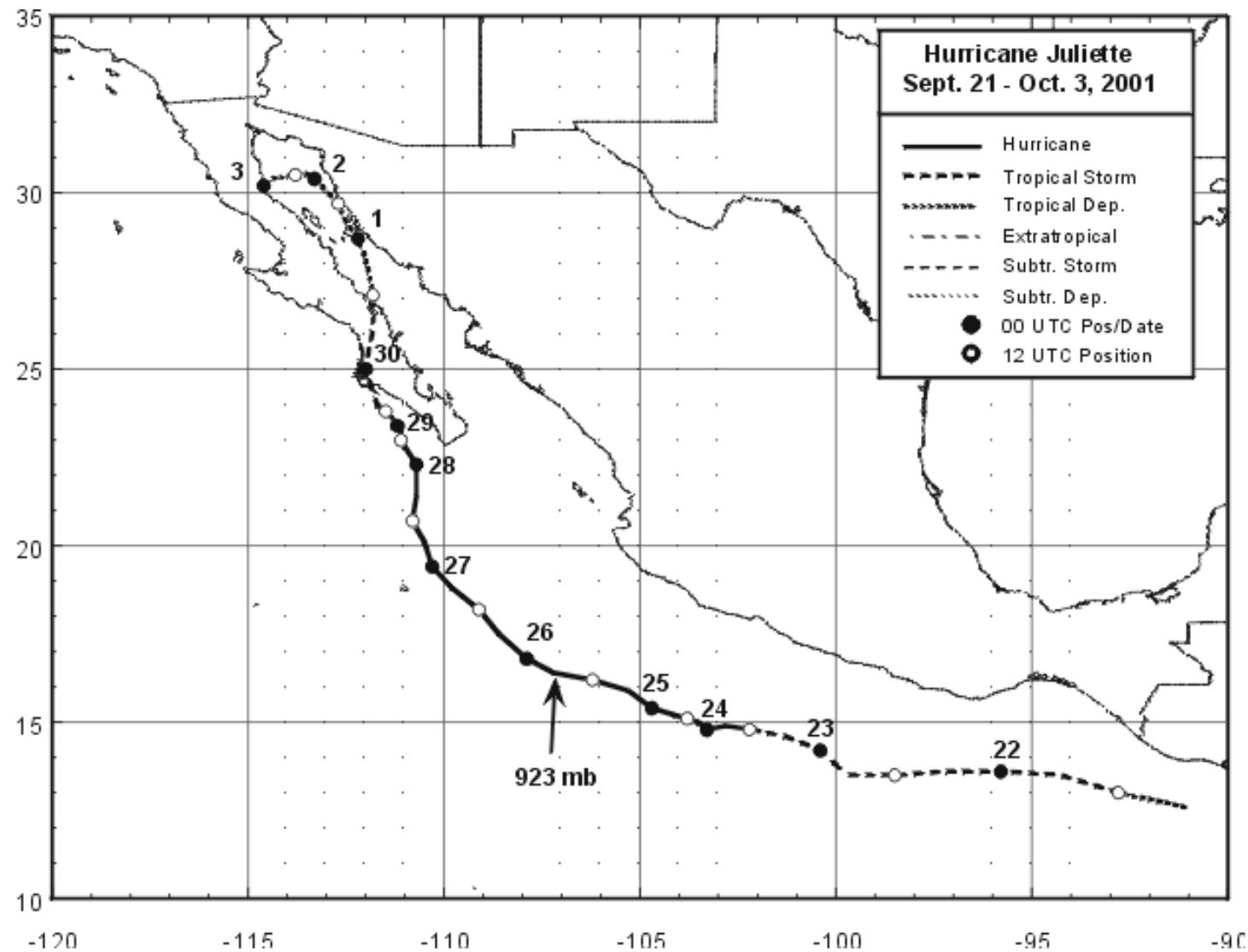
ECMWF wind forcing

excessively strong HLCC extends all the way to the western boundary

unrealistic NHRC

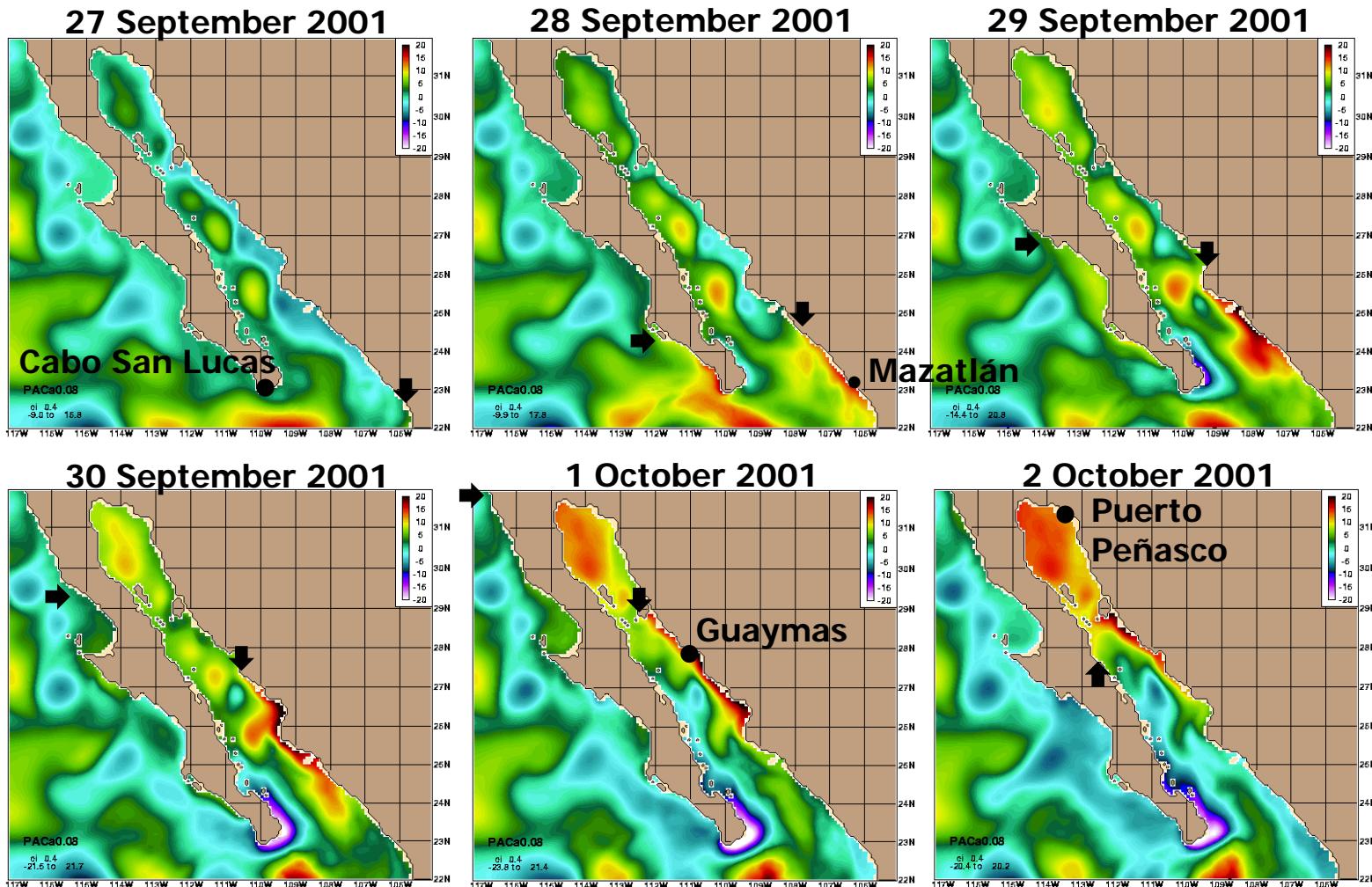


Track of Hurricane Juliette



Source: National Hurricane Center

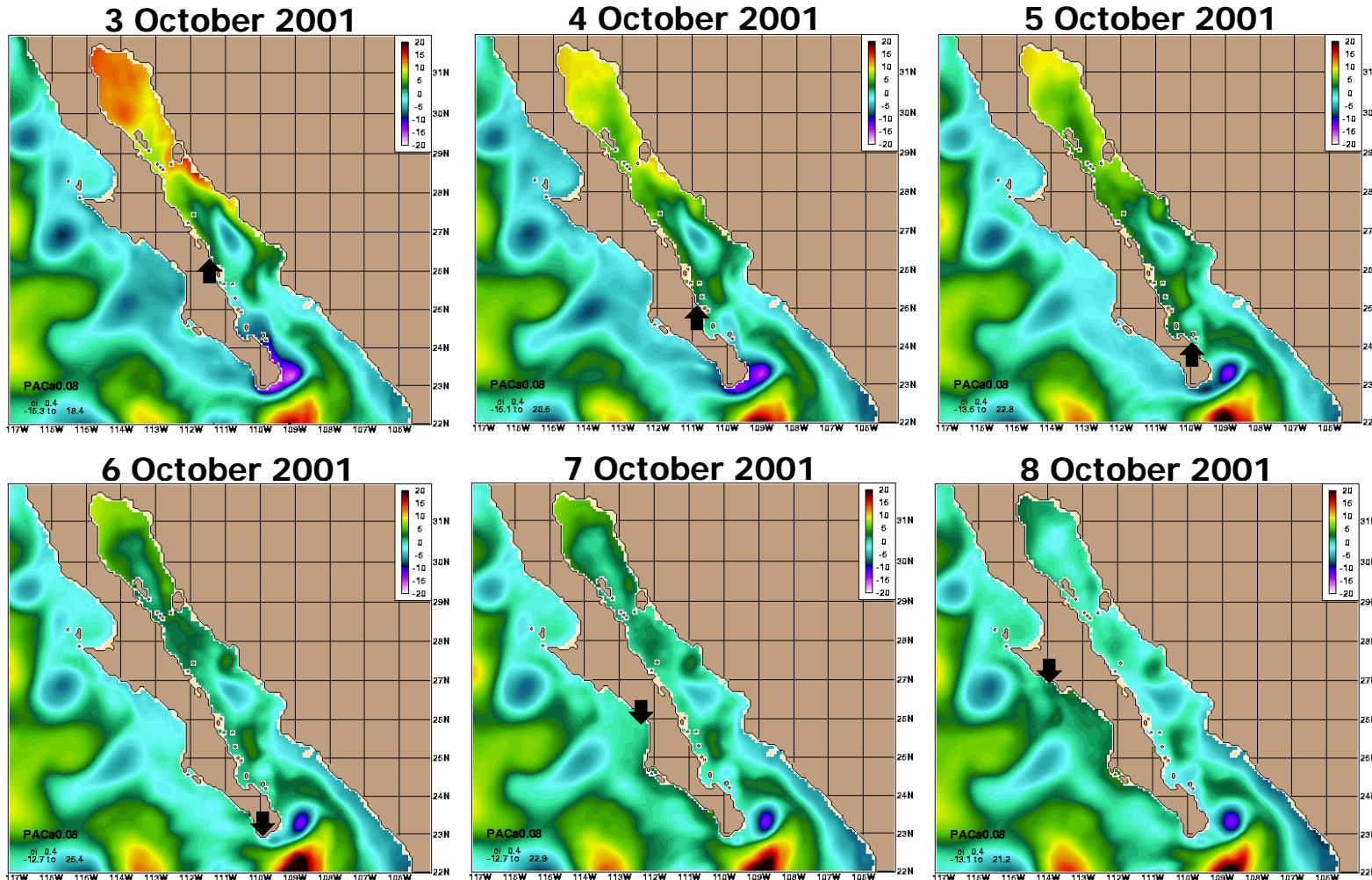
Evolution of the Coastally Trapped Waves (CTW) Generated By Hurricane Juliette in 1/12° Pacific HYCOM



1/12° Pacific HYCOM forced with FNMOC NOGAPS/HR winds and FNMOC NOGAPS thermal forcing. No data have been assimilated into this model.

- ↓ Marks the leading edge of the *first* CTW
- Marks the leading edge of the *second* CTW

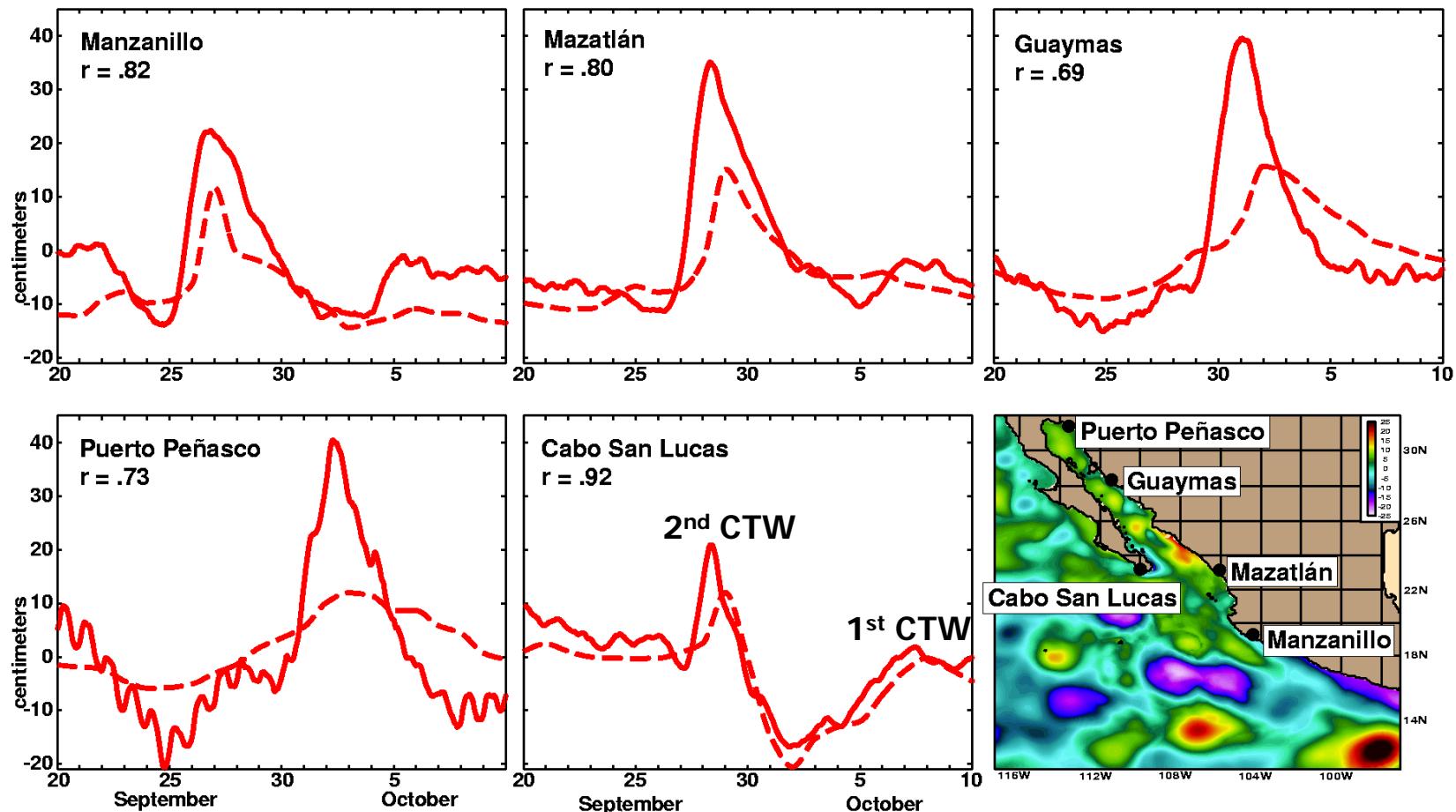
Evolution of the Coastally Trapped Waves (CTW) Generated By Hurricane Juliette in 1/12° Pacific HYCOM



1/12° Pacific HYCOM forced with FNMOC NOGAPS/HR winds and FNMOC NOGAPS thermal forcing. No data have been assimilated into this model.

↓ Marks the leading edge of the *first* CTW

Observed (solid) vs. Modeled (dashed) Sea Level Along the Mexican Coast Associated With the Coastally Trapped Waves (CTW) Generated by Hurricane Juliette in 2001



1/12° Pacific HYCOM forced with FNMOC NOGAPS/HR winds and FNMOC NOGAPS thermal forcing. No data have been assimilated into this model. Sea level data provided by the University of Hawaii and the Secretaría de Marina de México.